KENTUCKY GAZETTE
AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVIII.—N° 972.] BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON. TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1805.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is publiſhed weekly, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, *paid in advance.*

Thoſe who write to the Editor, muſt pay the poſtage of their letters.

TAKE NOTICE.

A CHEAP bargain may be had of that convenient and well ſituated SEAT FOR WATER WORKS, with one hundred and five acres of firſt rate LAND, at the junction of the Town Fork and South Elkhorn, with a Hemp Mill, Orchards, and other convenient improvements thereon; for which caſh, or land near Lexington will be preferred in payment, otherwiſe land in a good neighbourhood will be taken in exchange. For further particulars, enquire of Alexander Parker of Lexington, or of the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

John Calhoon.

Dec. 31, 1804. tf

LAST NOTICE.

ALL thoſe indebted to the late firms of Seitz & Lauman, John A. Seitz, Seitz & Johnſon, John A. Seitz & Co. John Jordan jun. John Jordan junior & Co. and John & William Jordan, are requeſted to come forward immediately and pay off their reſpective accounts to CURTIS FIELD, who is hereby duly authoriſed to receive the ſame. Thoſe who do not avail themſelves of this notice, may reſt aſſured, that indulgence will not be given beyond the firſt of March, when ſuits will be indiſcriminately inſtituted.

J. Jordan jr.

N. B.—TOBACCO, HEMP, and HOGS' LARD, will be received at the market price, in payment.

J. J.

Lexington, January 28, 1805, tf

TO RENT.

THE ROOMS lately occupied as the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, conſiſting of a front room 17 by 23 well calculated for a

STORE,

And a back room 17 feet ſquare for a counting room. The ſtand for buſineſs is equal to any in Lexington—having been occupied for 10 years as the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, has rendered it a place of great reſort; poſſeſſion can be had immediately: for terms apply to the Printer hereof.

N. B. A good dry cellar may be had with the above rooms if required.

MARCH TERM, 1805.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Fleming Circuit Court ſct.

Joſeph Smith, adminiſtrator of all and ſingular, the goods, chattles, rights and credits, that were of Robert Smith deceaſed, *compl'ts.*

vs.

Mary M'Kibbon, Hugh M'Kibbon, & Joſeph M'Kibbon, executrix, and executors of the laſt will and teſtament of Joſeph M'Kibbon dec. and Jacob Burke, John Mulberry, and Iſaac Terhune, executors of the laſt will and teſtament of William Burk dec. *def'ts.*

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants Mary M'Kibbon, Hugh M'Kibbon, and Joſeph M'Kibbon not having entered their appearance herein agreebly to to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth—On the motion of the complainant by his counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the third day of the next June Term, and anſwer the complainant's bill, or the ſame will be taken as confeſſed; and that a copy of this order be publiſhed in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks ſucceſſively.

A Copy. Teſte

Geo: W. Botts, D. C.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT I ſhall attend Floyd's Court, on the third Monday in May next, to have Commiſſioners appointed to divide the lands left by John Haydon dec. to his daughters; therefore requeſt their ſeveral Huſbands & Guardians to attend, if they wiſh to ſee the buſineſs done, as it will be ſure to go on.

William Haydon, Ex'or.

March 26th, 1805.

Writing Paper,

For Sale by the Ream.

THOMAS WALLACE,

Has Imported from Philadelphia, and now opened at his ſtore, oppoſite the court houſe,

A Large and Elegant Aſſortment of Well Chosen

Merchandize,

Conſiſting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Iron Mongery,
Cutlery &
Saddlery,
China,
Queen's & Glaſs } Wares.

All of which were bought unuſually low, and will be ſold at the moſt reduced prices, for CASH, HEMP, and Good Inſpected CROP TOBACCO. For each of thoſe articles of Produce, a part in Caſh will be given.

tf Lexington, January 3, 180-

Fresh Goods.

THE Subſcriber has juſt imported and now opened, in the houſe lately occupied by William Weſt eſq. in Lexington, A large and general aſſortment of

Merchandize,

Conſiſting of

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, HARD WARE, GROCERIES, QUEENS, GLASS, & CHINA WARES, BAR IRON, C. STEEL, PENN. CASTINGS, ANVILS, VICES, MILL, CROSS CUT, & WHIP SAWS, WINES, JAMAICA SPIRITS, FRENCH BRANDY &c. &c.

Which will be ſold on the Cheapeſt terms for CASH or Inſpected Crop TOBACCO.

ELIJAH W. CRAIG.

Jan. 6, 1805. tf

Mrs. Beck

HAVING learned that her terms are not perfectly underſtood, with much deference, ſubmits the following as an addition to thoſe in circulation; viz. That Young Ladies may be inſtructed in Reading, Spelling, Writing, & Arithmetic, Grammar, Compoſition, and Geography, Muſic, Dancing, Drawing and Embroidery; Ornamental Card Boxes; Fancy-Baſkets, and Needle-Work: including board, beds, bedding &c. the uſe of Piano Forte, Globes, Orrery, and Maps, for two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, or, Reading, Spelling, Writing and Arithmetic; Grammar Compoſition, and Geography; with board, beds, and Globes &c. one hundred and fifty dollars: waſhing, books, and all ſchool materials, are not in the eſtimate. Single branches of Education are ſpecified in the former propoſals, to which the public are reſpectfully referred; or to herſelf in Lexington for further particulars.

Mrs. Beck has an aſſortment of very excellent ſcarce books for children of all ages; conceiving parents might wiſh to purchaſe for domeſtic tuition, may be ſupplied, on the uſual terms of Bookſellers, at her ſchool, the late reſidence of Mrs. January.

Lexington, Feb. 11, 1805.

N. B. No Lady to enter for leſs than ſix months, on the above mentioned terms.

WATKINS'S INN.

THE ſubſcriber informs his friends and the publick, that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, at the ſign of the *Green Tree*, in that large and commodious brick houſe formerly occupied by Capt. Moſes Hall, in Shelbyville. He is provided with a well choſen aſſortment of Liquors, and careful ſervants; and hopes from his attention to buſineſs, to be able to render ſatisfaction to thoſe who may call upon him, and merit a liberal portion of publick patronage.

Isaac Watkins.

Shelbyville, March 25, 1805. 3m

The Co-Partnerſhip of

BANKS & OWINGS,

IS this day by mutual conſent diſſolved—Thoſe indebted to that firm, will make payment to T. D. Owings or Samuel Downing; and all thoſe having demands againſt ſaid co-partnerſhip, will apply for payment to ſaid Owings & Downing.

Lexington, March 26, 1805.

Cuthb't. Banks,
Thos. Deye Owings.

6

BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELLOW & BROWN DYING.

I WILL color cotton and linen with a hot dye, which I will warrant to ſtand, or return the money, and on as reaſonable terms as any dyer in Lexington. I will dye wool a deep blue at 1s. 6d. per pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD,

At the ſign of Dr. Franklin in the old court-houſe, corner of Main & Croſs-ſtreets, Lexington.

September 13th, 1803.

N. B. If you want to have your cotton coloured free from ſpots, tye your cuts looſe. H. C.

HOG's BRISTLES WANTED.

One ſhilling and three pence per pound will be given in caſh, for good, clean, well combed HOG's BRISTLES, by the ſubſcriber, at his ſhop at the corner of Main Croſs ſtreet and Short ſtreet, Lexington; where he continues to carry on

BRUSH MAKING

in all its various branches. Any perſon may be ſupplied with all kinds of BRUSHES, either wholeſale or retail, at a much lower price than any heretofore ever ſold in Kentucky, and of a better quality than any brought from Philadelphia. He hopes it will be the ſtudy of every good citizen to encourage this manufacture. He ſtill continues carrying on WINDSOR CHAIR & WHEEL making as uſual.

ROBERT HOLMES.

Lexington, Dec. 4th, 1804.

A valuable tract of LAND for ſale for Caſh.

CONSISTING of 600 acres in the ſtate of Ohio, ſituated on the Miami River; the land is of the firſt quality well timbered, a large bottom, on a ſmall water courſe called Wolf creek, that makes through the whole of it; the land is directly oppoſite the town of Dayton; the moſt remote corner not more than a mile and a half from the town; it will be laid off in tracts of 200 acres to ſuit the purchaſers. For terms apply to Doct. James Welſh, of the town of Dayton, who is legally authoriſed to diſpoſe of the ſaid land----the title is indiſputable.

TO RENT,

The Store Room and front Cellar, oppoſite mr. Bradford's.

VALUABLE FARMS,

AND FARMING LAND FOR SALE.

ABOUT three thouſand acres, contiguous to Springfield, (in the forks of Mad River) the county town of Champaign. This land is interſperſed with wood and prairie—every part of it well watered with never failing ſprings; the prairies are rich and dry; the upland affords excellent timber. No part of the Miami purchaſe is better calculated for the purpoſes of farming and grazing—or is more healthy. Through the tract runs the eaſtern branch of Mad River; and a ſmaller ſtream called Beaver creek that empties into it, both affording excellent ſeats for mills, &c. There are ſeveral Farms on the land well fenced; with cabbins and other improvements—a tannery and diſtillery.

ALSO,

A tract of land containing about eleven hundred acres on the Ohio river, eight hundred acres of which is of the firſt quality bottom land--timber equal to any in the Weſtern country--it extends upwards of two miles along the banks which were never known to be overflowed; it is an excellent ſpot for a town (which has been contemplated) and is no great diſtance from Lawrenceburgh.

The above tract adjoins col. Chambers', and is not above twenty miles from Cincinnati by the neareſt rout.--There are ſeveral cabbins and ſmall farms on the tract; and abundance of ſugar-camps contiguous.

The above lands will be ſold reaſonable for caſh, or an extenſive credit if required--for terms, or further particulars apply to

William Ruffin.

Cincinnati.

March 28, 1805. 3w

Thomas Love,

AFTER an abſence of nearly twelve months from his old ſtand in Frankfort, near the Ferry and Ware-houſe now informs his friends and the public that he has reſumed his old place of

ENTERTAINMENT,

Where thoſe that may pleaſe to call on him, may rely on meeting with every attention, both to themſelves and their horſes, that this country will afford.—Private parties may have rooms undiſturbed with the buſtle of a Tavern; and gentlemen diſpoſed to have private boarding, can be accommodated to their wiſhes.

Frankfort. Feb. 22, 1804.

FOR SALE

506 Acres of Land,

ON the Cumberland River near Eddyville, in the name of Francis Brooke.

1000 Acres one moiety of 2000 Acres on Highland Creek.

833 1-3 Acres, one moiety of 1666 2-3 Acres in the name of George Lewis, including Weedon's Lick.

910 Acres Ohio ſtate, main Paint Creek, within 11 miles of Chilicothe.

Theſe Lands will be ſold low, & on long credit for the greater part of the purchaſe money.

Apply to CUTH. BANKS.

LEXINGTON Oct. 8th, 1804.

Vendue Store.

IN order to facilitate the diſpoſal of the Produce, Manufactures, &c. of this country, the ſubſcriber will open a Store in Lexington, for receiving Produce and Merchandize, &c. for ſale by Vendue.

The Produce of this country will, doubtleſs, at no very diſtant period, command a price in money. At firſt ſome difficulty will ariſe, but I am fully perſuaded that in time, by perſeverance the whole of the produce raiſed in the vicinity of this town, and on the Kentucky river, may be ſold, either for caſh in hand, or for approved endorſed notes.

A ſmall commiſſion will be charged, and in emergencies, money will be advanced on Goods or Produce.

If the plan meets with encouragement, there will be at leaſt one ſale every week.

He will alſo buy and ſell ſhares in the Kentucky Inſurance Company, and other Securities, on commiſſion.

Inſurances will be effected at the Inſurance Office, or by Private Underwriters, by

W. MACBEAN.

Lexington, 3d January, 1805. tf

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Tract of Land;

CONTAINING one hundred and thirty-ſix acres, lying in Fayette County, five miles Eaſt of Lexington, and two miles above Bryan's Station, on the creek; being a part of Philips's military ſurvey: there is about thirty acres cleared, with ſome log cabbins, and a never failing ſpring—An indiſputable title will be made to the purchaſer. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to my Father, who lives adjoining the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber in Frankfort.

Jephthah Dudley.

MARCH 18, 1805.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

TO hire for a number of years, four or five NEGRO BOYS, from twelve to fifteen years of age, to be employed in a Tobacco Manufactury. For terms apply to the Printer hereof, or to

Peter J. Robert,

On main ſtreet, oppoſite the Bank.

Lexington, march 2d, 1805.

BROWN, HART & Co.

Wiſh to contract for

A Quantity of POT-ASH,

To be delivered monthly, for 12 months.

1ſt April, 1805.

THE HOLDERS

Of Lorenzo Dow's ſubſcription papers, for printing the following works viz: the Opinion of Dow, on Religious Subjects, his Journal, and alſo his Addreſs to the Rulers and Free men of America, are requeſted to forward their ſubſcription papers to Nathaniel Prentis in Lexington, who will forward the ſame to Abbington, and in return receive the quantity of books ſubſcribed for, and give notice of the ſame to the ſubſcribers.

CASH WILL BE GIVEN

AS uſual, for CHEESE, TALLOW, and WHISKEY, at BIDDLE's old ſtand—Oppoſite Lewis Sanders' ſtore, and adjoining the Nail Factory Lexington. 2m

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THE perſon who borrowed my

Steelyards

late in the fall, or early in the winter laſt, will pleaſe return them.

Will. Morton.

N. B. They weigh 215lb. which is marked on the Pea, and end of the Beam. tf

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MARCH TERM, 1805.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Fleming Circuit Court, ſct.

Robert Gill *Complainant*,

vs.

James Morriſon, & Lewis Moore } *Defendants*,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Lewis Moore not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth—On motion of the complainant by his counſel, it is ordered, that the defendant Moore do appear here on the third day of the next June term, & anſwer the ſaid complainant's bill, or the ſame will be taken as confeſſed; and that a copy of this order be publiſhed in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks ſucceſſively.

A Copy. Teſte

Geo: W. Botts, D. C.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, about 6 miles from Mann's Lick on the road to Lexington, about two weeks ſince, a dark bay, full blooded MARE, very likely, about 7 years old, about 15 hands high, with a long ſwitch tail, heavy with foal, ſhod all round, no brand or natural mark, that is recollected. Any perſon delivering the above deſcribed mare to the ſubſcriber in Lexington, and proſecuting the thief to conviction, ſhall receive the above reward, or for the mare only, ten dollars.

GEORGE ADAMS.

Lexington, Nov. 26th, 1804. tf

Americanus,

A LARGE JACK,

WILL ſtand at my farm, one and a half miles from Lexington, at eight dollars the ſeaſon, caſh, or four dollars the leap; which may be paid in hemp at four dollars, or pork at fifteen ſhillings per cwt. delivered in Lexington on or before the 1ſt day of January 1806--Americanus will ſtand every other week at Col. Robert Sanders's, on Cain Run, eight miles from Lexington.—The uſefulneſs of mules, the cheapneſs of raiſing, and the ready ſale and high price which they command in the Southern States, will perhaps induce many of our horſe breeders, to make trial of a few of their large coarſe mares, as the ſize of mules principally fixes their value—a few years experience will point out which of the two animals, mules or horſes are the moſt profitable to be raiſed—In all caſes notes will be required.

Robert Barr.

NOTICE.

DRS. S. BROWN, & E. WARFIELD, continue to practice

MEDICINE

In partnerſhip, in Lexington and its vicinity; Dr. S. BROWN will continue his reſidence in the brick houſe adjoining Mr. William Leavy's Store--Dr. E. WARFIELD has removed to the large brick houſe formerly the property of Dr. F. Ridgely, and lately occupied by Mr. John W. Hunt.

April 4th, 1805.

TWO APPRENTICES

TO the Tobacconiſt's buſineſs, are wanted immediately, by

Godfrey Bender,

High Street, Lexington.

Who has for ſale a quantity of *Manufactured Chewing TOBACCO, and SEGARS;*

Alſo—Rappee, French Rappee, & Scotch SNUFF, of ſuperior quality.

tf MARCH 6, 1805

BLUE, RED AND GREEN DYING.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to inform the public, that he continues to carry on the

Wheel-Wright Business,

and

Blue Dying,

On high ſtreet at the ſign of the Spinning Wheel; and will dye cotton, linen and wool with a warm dye, which he will warrant to ſtand equal to any blue in America. The deepeſt blue for 4/6 per lb. My token is I. C. ſtamped on tin. Any perſon wiſhing to prove either of the colours will pleaſe to waſh them, which will convince them it is a warm dye and will ſtand.

John Coldwell.

Lexington, 10th May, 1804 tf

PARIS, January 18.

Every thing concurs to render it probable, that we ſhall ſoon be able to announce the acceſſion of his Imperial Highneſs Prince Joſeph, brother of the Emperor, to the throne of Lombardy—[late the Ciſalpine Republic.] The Emperor's journey to Italy will be connected with the new monarchy; and it is ſaid his Holineſs will on his return to Rome, perform the coronation of the new King of Lombardy.

The arrangements for a new organization of the Kingdom of Etruria, are not yet ripe for execution.

A diviſion of the grenadiers and chaſſeurs of the Imperial Body Guards has marched to Lyons, from thence they proceed to Milan; whither a detachment from the corps of Mamelukes is already gone.

There are now in this city, deputies from the Italian (Ciſalpine) Republic, with inſtructions to offer the crown to Bonaparte, as King of Lombardy.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Bonaparte is on the point of again croſſing the Alps; and to make another viſit to Italy. Let Auſtria beware! She neglected this caution before the battle of Marengo, and ſhe loſt Italy. Bonaparte's Mamelukes and his guards have already left Paris, and are immediately to be followed by his Imperial Majeſty. The elevation of his brother Joſeph to the throne of Lombardy, which has been offered by a deputation from the Italian Republic, is alledged to be the ſole cauſe of his journey—it is only one of the cauſes.—For ſome time paſt troops have been filing off from the Eaſtern and Southeaſtern parts of France to Italy;—it is even ſaid, that the Italian detachments which formed part of the encampments at Boulogne and along the Weſtern coaſt of France, have broken up, and returned to Italy, under the pretence that the cold weather was injurious to troops uſed to a warmer climate. The increaſe of the French troops in Italy, and the poſition they took along the Adriatic ſhore, and on the Neapolitan frontier, was ſuppoſed to be with a view of occupying Naples, and of defeating any attempts that might be made by the Ruſſian troops in Corfu.—Whether Auſtria ſaw that ſo large a force could not be required to defeat the deſigns which the Ruſſians in Corfu might entertain, or to overrun and occupy the whole kingdom of Naples, we know not, but ſhe began to form a cordon upon her frontier from the Tyrol to Venice. She has alledged the epidemic diſtemper in Tuſcany as the cauſe of this cordon—a pretence which does not deceive Bonaparte, who certainly perceives that ſo large a force can only be for the purpoſe of obſervation.—He has endeavored to quiet her apprehenſions by an expreſs condition that the new king of Lombardy ſhall renounce all claim to the ſucceſſion to the imperial crown of France, and that the titles of emperor of France and king of Lombardy, ſhall never be united to the ſame perſon. But theſe aſſurances have not produced the effect of removing the apprehenſions of Auſtria, or of inducing her to withdraw her cordon; ſhe has recently increaſed it. Hence the altercation at the levee between Bonaparte and Count Cobentzel, to whom the former ſpoke in the language of inſult and defiance.

The aggrandiſement of his family, an aggrandiſement for which they ſhall be indebted ſolely to him, is the vaſt object of his ambition.—To give his family a power and a conſequence which none ever poſſeſſed before—to be emperor, reigning over dependent kings—Kings bearing his name, and created by himſelf, is the grand ſcheme and determination of his mind—Kings of Italy and of Holland, Switzerland, and of Spain, all ſtripped from the ſame tree, and planted in the different ſoils of Europe by himſelf.—The Pope is conveniently abſent from Rome, and already do we hear it inſinuated that his reſidence may be fixed elſewhere, by the intended changes in Italy. The kingdom of Etruria is ſickly, and is haſtening to its diſſolution——In this kingdom of Lombardy will be emerged the Republics of Liguria and Lucca, the kingdom of Etruria, and even the territories of the Church. Naples will be the laſt part of Italy ſeized and added to it. That ſuch are Bonaparte's gigantic deſigns, ſeems to be ſuſpected by Auſtria, and this is the motive of her having aſſembled ſo large a cordon.

We ſhall not be ſurpriſed to find that Bonaparte's object, in paſſing the Alps, is not to ſeat his brother on the throne of Lombardy in the firſt inſtance, but to place himſelf at the head of his army, attack and break the Auſtrian cordon, which, by being too extended, is in no part very ſtrong; which, not expecting immediate hoſtilities, has not collected ſufficient ammunition, and other neceſſaries, and thus drive the Auſtrians out of the Venetian territories, and ſecure the poſſeſſion of them to France, that is to the kingdom of Lombardy—Bonaparte ſees that war with Auſtria is inevitable, and his policy is always to ſtrike the firſt blow.

February 9.

Private letters from Madrid of the 11th ult. mention the receipt of very unpleaſant accounts from Mexico:—Some ſerious troubles had broken out there, and the inhabitants generally are repreſented as being extremely diſſatisfied at the conduct of the preſent Viceroy. Since the ceſſion of Louiſiana to America, the people of Mexico have evinced a ſtrong diſpoſition to a like union with the United States, and the American government is accuſed of having ſent emiſſaries to foment their exiſting diſcontent.

Mungo Park, the celebrated traveller, ſtarted from Portſmouth on Friday, in an armed veſſel, for Africa, to purſue his reſearches in the interiour of that continent.

BALTIMORE, April [illegible]

We learn from an authentic ſource, that our government received *official notice*, that our trade with the blacks of St. Domingo is abſolutely prohibited, and that all neutral veſſels bound to or from any port in their poſſeſſion will be ſeized, and the crews tried under a military commiſſion and EXECUTED. This intelligence may be relied upon. It will ſoon be in our power to ſtate it more minutely---*United States Gazette.*

Mr. Catchart, late Conſul of the United States, to the Barbary Powers, has arrived, with his family in this city.

Nat. Intelligencer.

LATE FROM INDIA,

The ſupercargoes of the Indiamen, arrived in town this morning, inform us, that general Lake, had lately obtained ſeveral briliant victories over the Mahrattas. In one of the engagements Gen. Frazer loſt his life. About the 15th December, information was received at Calcutta, that the Mahrattas, under Gen. Holkar, were completely ſurrounded, and that the proweſs of the Engliſh arms had become ſo ſucceſsful as to promiſe a ſpeedy termination to the war.

The details of theſe events are given in Calcutta papers, which remain on board theſe veſſels.

In addition to, and corroborative of the above, we have been favored with the following extract of a letter from a gentleman of the firſt reſpectability in India, to his friend in this city.

"CULCUTTA, Dec. 14.

"For political matters I refer you to the papers, by which you will find, that we have had ſome deſperate fighting in this Country, but I believe we have now got the better of all the native powers, who at one time were about to combine againſt us—Generals Lake, Welleſly, and Frazer, have behaved like Heroes and indeed ſo have all our troops.

"Holkar has given us much trouble, but he has met with ſuch a check, in the laſt buſineſs, that he will never be able to do us much harm. I think we ſhall ſoon have a permanent peace, at leaſt inaſmuch as we ſhall have nothing to apprehend, from the native powers, who now they are got under will be kept from riſing again in any force.

"Marquis Welleſly have proved himſelf a clever fellow, in every ſenſe of the word.—Had he not been our Gov. General, we ſhould probably, have loſt this country."

To ſhew the proſperity and rapid increaſe of the city of Philadelphia, there has been lately publiſhed in the papers of that city, an enumeration of the buildings for the laſt three years; by which it appears, that in the year 1802 there were 464 houſes erected; in 1803 385, and in 1804 278, nearly all of brick—During the ſame years, there were erected ſix buildings for worſhip; and a number of ware-houſes, not included in the ſtatement.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the different claſſes which are taught in the Tranſylvania Univerſity will be opened for the ſummer ſeſſion, on the firſt Monday of [illegible].—The ſtudents are requeſted to be punctual in attending at the very commencement of the ſeſſion.

January [illegible], 1805.

TAKEN up by Richard Haynie, in Clarke County, on [illegible]toner,

A Dark Bay Mare,

About fourteen hands high, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, no brands perceivable—appraiſed to five pounds ten ſhillings, and allowed to be eighteen years old. Appraiſed and poſted before me

Samuel M'Kee Esquire.

JOHN DOWNING;

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the publick in general, that he continues to keep a houſe of

ENTERTAINMENT,

in that commodious frame houſe, on Main Street, oppoſite the Court houſe, at the ſign of

THE BUFFALOE;

where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers, and others who may pleaſe to call on him, in the beſt manner. He is well provided with a variety of the beſt liquors; his Bedding and other accommodations will be furniſhed equal to any in the Weſtern Country. His Stable is well ſupplied with Hay, Oats, and Corn, and his Oſtler particularly attentive, and careful. Thoſe who are ſo obliging as to call on him, may reſt aſſured that they ſhall receive the greateſt attention, and every exertion will be made to make their ſituation agreeable. Private parties may be accommodated with a room undiſturbed by the buſtle of a tavern.

Lexington, April 29.

RAN AWAY, from the ſubſcriber, on Monday, the 21ſt of this inſtant, [April] a

Negro Fellow, named MOSES,

he is about 20 years of age, well made, and remarkable likely, of a yellow complection, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has ſome ſcars on his head; very artful, and may perhaps change his apparel and name—but had on when he went away, a pair of leather or linſey breeches, a crimſon red cloth coat, and a white linſey one over it—alſo took with him another ſuit of neat cotton cloaths, ſtriped with yellow and blue, and a new wool hat. He has a full face, and is fond of ſpiritous liquors. I will give Ten Dollars to any perſon who will apprehend and ſecure ſaid fellow in any jail, ſo that I get him again, in this ſtate, and if brought home, I will pay all reaſonable charges—and if taken up out of this ſtate, I will give Twenty Dollars, and pay all reaſonable charges if brought home, to

Jecboniah Singleton,
tf 11 Woodford county, Kentucky.

THE POOR FARMER,
No. 6.
To FELIX GRUNDY Esquire.

LINCOLN COUNTY, April, 1805.

"Vaulting ambition doth o'erleap itſelf,
"And falls where it would mount."
"A good cauſe has every thing to fear from ignorance and wickedneſs, but nothing from knowledge and virtue."

SIR,

THE more I look into your late publication, and ſcrutinize the motives that muſt have dictated it, the more clearly do I perceive no kind of palliation for the charges that have been adduced againſt you; no ſubterfuge to protect you from the indignation of the public. On the contrary, I can diſcover nothing but a continued ſeries of premeditated deception, wickedly calculated to miſlead a generous people, whoſe unſuſpicious temper and patient endurance, have beſtowed on you more confidence than you ever merited.

Men, Sir, who *set out wrong* in the purſuit of an object, never *end right*. This has been Mr. Grundy's great fault. Conducted by a deluſory ambition, far from the flowery paths of virtue, he finds himſelf ſurrounded by a wilderneſs of difficulties, whilſt he wants the clue of Theſeus, to get him out of the dilemma. To this cauſe are we to aſcribe your addreſs, without the ſanction of a name, and the numerous miſrepreſentations which ſtamp its phyſiognomy, with a cold and calous indifference to truth. You have avoided the enunciation of the one, to eſcape the ſeverity of *direct* criticiſm, and reſorted to the moſt wretched and untenable logic in the other, to impoſe upon an enlightened public, for whom you ought to have had more reſpect. But Mr. Grundy is like every other unhappy being, tumbling from a towering eminence, into the abyſs below him. Confuſed, deſperate and undone, he catches at a ſtraw, and throws himſelf upon the kindly aid of a feather. If ſuch be the diſaſterous hiſtory of Mr. Grundy's political career, when the ſeaſon of youth, like the ſpring, uſually unfolds the fruits of a guiltleſs heart and generous temper, what a ſpectacle of moral degeneracy are we to behold, when old age ſhall have dried up the fountains of liberal ſentiment and feeling. Tantalized by the recollection of having blighted the overtures of fortune, and the advantages of native talents, and corroded by an ardent ambition, which only expires with the extinction of life, a period at which moſt men are wont to get a holiday of repoſe, will be to him a ſeaſon of painful regret and mental vacuity. The barren wild ſhall produce no flowers of conſolation, to allure the ſenſes from the gloomy remembrance of a youth of folly and wickedneſs.

But, enough. I do not poſſeſs a ſanguinary or unchriſtian temperament. I wiſh Mr. Grundy more virtue, a conciliating repentance, and a better fate. The voice of the people, however, demands a ſcrupulous attention to juſtice, in all controverſies, in which their happineſs is involved. I ſhall, therefore, purſue your late addreſs with ſuch a commentary, as this great claim requires. If in the courſe of this developement, I do not convict you before the public, of the moſt wretched and degrading diſſimulation that ever was attempted on the people, I ſhall willingly acknowledge in the preſence of the world, that you have ſuffered unmerited perſecution from my pen.

Since my laſt letter, reflection and enquiry, have furniſhed me with additional means of bringing your ſyſtem of impoſition completely before the public. The more I look into that ſyſtem, the worſe it appears; and I ſometimes doubt in my mind, whether Mr. Grundy can be moſt defective in the qualities of the *head* or the *heart*. The reſult of the enquiry, however, is, that he is very deficient in both. If, on the one hand we view him tracing out a ſeries of puerile objections, on a ſubject that he does not comprehend, and rendering himſelf liable to the animadverſions of the moſt common intellect for his blunders; he puts one in mind of the lubberly idiot, not able to keep himſelf out of harm's way. If on the other, we ſee him ſedulouſly engaged in mingling the draught of deluſion for the people, ſtrained from the ingredients of malice and hypocriſy, under the ſanctity of a pretended patriotiſm, the world can never aſſign to Mr. Grundy that moral excellence of the heart, which amidſt all the defects of the underſtanding, compoſes the true dignity and worth of human nature.

I have heretofore, for the ſake of exhibiting your arguments as untenable upon every principle of right reaſon, conſidered them as objections to the *Bank*, and not to the *Inſurance Company*. But if we look at the act of incorporation, and contemplate it as *relative alone to an Inſurance Company*, it will be found that every deduction you have been pleaſed to make from the conſtitution and bill of rights, has nothing whatever to do with the Bank, or Banking ſyſtems. The *Bank* is one thing, and the *Inſurance Company* another. The act of incorporation relates to the laſt, and not to the firſt; but Mr. Grundy has made the *firſt* an object of his objection, and very ſagaciouſly calls in the aid of a law to bear him out, which relates to the *laſt*. An ignorant Methodiſt preacher, would have adhered better to his text.

If this, Sir, be your mode of reaſoning, I confeſs it has made no impreſſion on my mind; becauſe it wants the conſtituent principles of every kind of logic, except Mr. Grundy's logic, to wit, plain truth and fair deduction. Away then with your "*impartial and awakening enquiry*." Inſtead of impartiality, every line of your addreſs is ſtamped with the image of deception and perſonal motive; and in place of arouſing the people to a clear and correct view of the ſubject, you attempt to leave them enveloped in the night of error, where you are willing they ſhould repoſe, whilſt the hero of the plot acts his own part, behind the curtain, in his own way.

The privileges, Sir, of which you complain, relate, by law, to the *Inſurance Company*, and not to the *Bank*. The ſummary mode of recovering debts, and the clauſe that prohibits the eſtabliſhment of a ſimilar Company, are all relative to the inſtitution in its actual capacity of an *Inſurance Company*. Point out any one clauſe in the act of incorporation, that inhibits the erection of *Banking Companies* in this country, if you can. State one ſingle privilege that the law gives to the Lexington Bank, except the privilege of loaning their money at 6 per cent. and the ſummary mode of recovering debts. The firſt, Sir, will be a matter of difficulty, and if you conſider the permiſſion to loan money at 6 per cent. in the light of a privilege, it muſt be acknowledged, that the Legiſlature was very kind indeed, very patriotic truly, to grant a favour that every individual already poſſeſſed, and which required no kind of Legiſlative clemency to confirm. With reſpect to the mode of recovering debts, I have already ſhewn the expediency of the proviſion, and that it grew out of a conſtitutional act of incorporation.

But, Sir, I will again admit for the purpoſe of detecting your ſhameful impoſitions, that the act of incorporation relative to the erection of other Companies in the State, is really ſuſceptible of the conſtruction you give it. The obnoxious clauſe ſeems to be the 25th ſection of the law. Yet, however applicable your objections may have been to that clauſe, the force of them certainly ceaſes, when it was repealed on the 19th of laſt December, in theſe expreſs words, "Be it enacted by the General Aſſembly, that the 25th ſection of the ſaid recited act, ſhall be, and is hereby repealed." What a pitiful figure muſt your *boasted* "*impartiality*" now make, in the eyes of the world? The truth is, Sir, that this deception is entirely of a piece with the general tenor of Mr. Grundy's political conduct. He wanted to conjure up ſomething in defence of his character and his principles, "*already ſhaken by enquiry*," and the moſt convenient way to do it was, to place *falſehood before* him, *truth behind* him, and himſelf in the *middle*. Thus entrenched, he fondly beleived that he would be able to elude the vigilance of an inſulted people; and by this means to effect a political *coup de main*. But unfortunately for Mr. Grundy, fate hath ordained, that "the race is not always to the ſwift nor the battle to the ſtrong." He finds himſelf attacked when he leaſt expected it; and with the bleſſing of God the Truth ſhall triumph over an enemy who has wantonly aſſailted it, without a juſtifiable cauſe.

For the ſake, alſo, of giving this ſubject a fair ſtanding before the people, I will admit that by the act of incorporation the private property of the ſtockholder is not liable for any notes which the company may iſſue. But do not all the dangers conſequencial upon this Legiſlative omiſſion vaniſh by the enaction of the ſecond and third clauſes of the amendatory act of the laſt aſſembly? Theſe ſections ſtate, "*That the notes which the ſaid Company ſhall at any time iſſue, ſhall not exceed the debts due to them, the money in their vaults, the property real, perſonal or mixt they own, and their capital ſtock; that if the Preſident and Directors ſhall at any time, iſſue notes to a larger amount than is hereby limited, and any ſuch notes ſhall not be paid by the ſaid Company, the ſaid Preſident and Directors ſhall be liable therefor, out of their individual fortunes.*"

Theſe reſtrictive clauſes muſt have originated in the *patriotic* duplicity and miſrepreſentations which Mr. Grundy exhibited in the Legiſlature. I believe that they were introduced more from a motive to ſilence his uſeleſs clamour about the Bank, than from either the *neceſſity* or *propriety* of the caſe. At the time when the law paſſed, the Company had not iſſued notes evidential of half their capital; nor have they done it to this very moment. But Mr. Grundy, ſedulouſly averſe to every thing that related to the Bank, and ſtalking on the tip-toe of an extatic anticipation, that pointed to an eminence, which he can never attain, but by fair means, was reſolved on making the inſtitution a ſacrifice to his capricious ambition. To do this with effect, it was neceſſary to ſtrike a panic; and under the influence of alarm, to ſilence the voice of ſober deliberation and reaſon, which, in preſiding on the queſtion, would have proved his patriotic caution to have been a mere gilded bubble, and himſelf an impoſtor. He repreſented, I am told, that the Bank had three times of its actual capital in a paper emiſſion. This was the ſignal of alarm. Mr. Grundy in the mean time kept it alive, ſo far as intrigue and duplicity would bear him out; and to put an end to the conſternation, the law was paſſed in its preſent ſhape.

This is a ſuccinct hiſtory of the origin of the law which I have quoted above. Yet, notwithſtanding he was the moſt conſpicuous hero in the affair, he appears in his addreſs, to have forgotten that ſuch a law ever had exiſtence, or Mr. Grundy's "*impartiality*" would ſurely have induced him to exhibit it to the people. But I apprehend it was more convenient to keep it out of ſight. If he had made a ſtatement of the ſtatute as it ſtands, *many a cogent argument, much ſolid reaſoning and conclusion, with which he has attempted to enlighten the people*, would have *been loſt in his patriotic efforts to overthrow the* Bank.

Before I leave this part of the ſubject, I ſhall take the liberty, Sir, of making ſome comments upon your Legiſlative conſiſtency. The detail will be ſome what elucidative of the preceeding remarks, and ſhew from unqueſtionable authority, that an inordinate malice can occaſion marks of mental derangement, and

ometimes make a man look like a fool.

When the act of incorporation was propoſed to the Legiſlature, it paſſed with an univerſal affirmative. Mr. Grundy was then in the Houſe of Repreſentatives; and notwithſtanding the act contained all the obnoxious clauſes, about which, he has ſince been making ſo much noiſe; he has alſo given his vote in favour of it, as it now ſtands. Under the authority of this act, the *Inſurance buſiness* got into operation; and by the 24th article of the ſame act, the Bank began to circulate its capital. In the mean time, the Imperial Queen Mab with her chariot gets in the brain of Mr. Grundy, and he dreams of poſts of honor and emolument, patriotic diſtinctions, and a ſeat in Con—ſs. Enchanted with this delightful ſcenery, he is engaged in contemplating the beatitude of ſuch flattering pre-eminence, when lo! a hideous image yclepped malignant ambition, ariſing to his view, with ſolemn frown, points to the Bank in Lexington, and informs him that his own elevation can alone depend upon its ruin. That moment a thouſand buſy conceits ariſe in his mind; a thouſand objections to the inſtitution are preſented to his fancy, which he had never before ſeen in the hour of calm and virtuous meditation, and ſpur him on to the accompliſhment of his plan. It is to this ill fated trip of Queen Mab, that we are to attribute all the ſubſequent conduct of Mr. Grundy, relative to the Bank. We find him ſtraining every nerve, to marſhal a formidable party againſt it in the Legiſlature, by all the means which intrigue and duplicity could ſuggeſt

About this time, the following act was paſſed into a law. As I have before remarked, Sir, I believe that it originated in the alarm, which your unfair miſrepreſentations had excited in the Legiſlature.

An act to amend and repeal in part, an act entitled "An act incorporating the Kentucky Inſurance Company." Approved December 19th, 1804.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Aſſembly*, That the 25th ſection of the ſaid recited act, ſhall be, and is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. *Be it enacted*, That the notes which the ſaid Company ſhall at any time iſſue, ſhall not exceed the debts due to them, the money in their vaults, the property real, perſonal or mixt they may own, and their capital ſtock; *provided*, That nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued to extend to riſques on inſurance which the ſaid company may have undertaken, and which ſhall be undetermined.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That if the Preſident and Directors ſhall at any time, iſſue notes to a larger amount than is hereby limited, and any of ſuch notes ſhall not be paid by the ſaid Company, the ſaid Preſident and Directors ſhall be liable therefor, out of their private individual fortunes. And in order to aſcertain the fact, whether the aforeſaid limitation ſhall have been violated, it ſhall, and may be lawful for any court before whom a conteſt may ariſe, before the holder of any ſuch notes, and the ſaid Preſident and Directors, to make an order for the production of ſuch of the books of the ſaid corporation; as will determine the fact.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That ſo much of the ſaid recited act, as authoriſes the corporation to proceed in a ſummary way upon bonds, bill penal, written obligation or note, which does not on its face purport to be payable and negociable at their office, ſhall be, and is hereby repealed.

This act ſhall commence and be in force from its paſſage.

It will be obſerved, that the firſt clauſe of the above act, intirely repeals that part of the act of incorporation, which prohibits the eſtabliſhment of a ſimilar Company during its exiſtence.

The ſecond clauſe puts it forever out of the power of the Bank to iſſue more notes than can be redeemed with gold and ſilver or property of equal value.

The third clauſe expreſsly prohibits the Preſident and Directors from making a redundant emiſſion, under the penalty of diſcharging the delinquent ſums from their own private eſtates, and even preſcribes the mode for aſcertaining whether the limitation of the law has been violated by compelling a production of the Company's books.

Notwithſtanding this whole act embraces and obviates nine tenths of the objections with which Mr. Grundy has aſſailed the Bank, how did he vote upon its ultimate deciſion in the Legiſlature?

Extract from the Journal of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of 1804, *page* 100 *and* 101.

"On motion of Mr. Clay, ſeconded by Mr. Johnſon, the Yeas and Nays were ordered to be taken on the ſaid amendment (meaning the before recited act.)

Yeas—Meſſrs. Allen, Ballenger, Bartlett, Bell, Blackburn, Bruce, Brent, Callaway, Cave, Clay, Fletcher, Graves, Johnſon, Kennedy, Kercheval, Lewis, Liggett, Lowry, Robinſon, Ruſſell, Savary, Starling, S. South, B. South, J. Stockton, J. Taylor, J. Thompſon, Tompkins, Watkins and Welch, 30.—

Nays—Meſſrs. Baker, Buckner, Burbridge, Caldwell, Cleaver, Cox, Flournoy, Ford, *F. Grundy*, Guthrie, J. Grundy, Hampton, Holton, Huſton, James, Lamb, M'Millan, M'Intire, Mills, Montjoy, Morgan, Pennington, Phelps, Reid, Spaulding, R. Stockton, G. C. Thompſon and Ward, 28.—

Mr. Felix Grundy then moved to amend the ſaid bill by ſtriking out the whole of the bill from the firſt ſection, together with the amendment, and inſerting in lieu thereof the following;" Here follows Mr Grundy's curious amendment. As it is replete with many ſtriking features of *Legiſlative wiſdom*, and *diplomatic ingenuity*, and evinces much *profound research* on queſtions that relate to the application of laws to the principles of political economy, I may poſſibly examine it, at ſome future period, in detail.

But to the point. When we conſider, ſir, the whole tenor of your conduct with reſpect to the Bank, no one can heſitate to pronounce it the offspring of malice, weakneſs and duplicity. If the act of incorporation is unconſtitutional at the preſent time, it muſt have been equally ſo, at the period of its paſſage. Why therefore, did you give it your ſanction by your vote? Did it require the aid of time and reflection to aſcertain, whether it poſſeſſed that kind of priviledges, which brought it within the *reſtrictive* meaning of the Bill of Rights? The *ſagacious* and *inquiſitive* Mr. Grundy ſhould not have committed himſelf by doing at one time what it was neceſſary to undo at another. But the truth is, that he gave his vote upon a ſubject which he did not comprehend; and if we are to judge from his late blunders, we are compelled to pronounce him, either more wicked or more ignorant than ever. But how are we to reconcile the whole tenor of your addreſs to your conduct, upon the ſubject of the antelatory act in the laſt Legiſlature? When an attempt is made to give you all you aſk, you refuſe ſuch an overture of reconciliation, and not only vote in oppoſition to an act, which *reſtores to the people every thing almoſt which had been granted by a former Legiſlature*, but you keep that event out of ſight, and ſtill rail like a madman againſt the original act of incorporation. Who does not perceive that thoſe things are only deſigned to alarm the people, whom you would make the victims of your duplicity, in order to aid your malignant attempts on the Bank in Lexington. But Mr. Grundy muſt do ſomething to repair a reputation already ſunk many degrees below its original ſtanding.—Habituated more to do every thing by ſtratagem and diſſimulation, than by fair and honorable means, to effect this object, we ſee him purſuing the track to which he has been moſt accuſtomed, and which cannot fail to lead him on to ruin—He is like thoſe unhappy beings who cannot bear a retroſpective view of their actions. He wiſhes to envelope every thing in clouds and myſtery; and like the owl avoids the light which can only occaſion pain and remorſe. If the Bank originated in fraud and impoſition, as he ſtates, he is conſcious that he was an *accessory* to the crime, for he gave it his ſanction in the Legiſlature. His hypocritical whinings therefore, ſet upon him with a very ill grace. If the complaint ariſes from a contrite ſpirit, it is ſurely not expreſſed in that language which marks the humble penitent alive to his ſins and about to amend his life. Be this as it may, the world who has heretofore, recognized in the character of Mr. Grundy the moſt unfair Legiſlator that perhaps ever entered the walls of a deliberate aſſembly, will hardly believe ſuch an *expiatory effort* ſufficient to purify him for his numerous ſins of omiſſion and commiſſion. A death bed repentence, at any rate, is always dangerous; becauſe it is not often accompanied with that holy contrition of the ſoul, which is neceſſary to obliterate the ſtain of a wicked life.

In my next letter I ſhall anſwer your remarks upon the late tender of the Inſurance Company and purſue you to the end of your addreſs.

I am &c. &c.

A POOR FARMER.

The Public are reſpectfully informed, that

Mr. Rannie

Will exhibit at the TRAVELLERS' HALL, on Thurſday and Saturday for this week.

FROM the frequent diſappointments experienced by the enlightened citizens of America, performances of Deception have been rendered rather diſguſtful by pretenders to the buſineſs; but when magical deceptions and experiments are completely executed, few exhibitions appear more intereſting, nor is there any performance that clears away the clouds of ſuperſtition, and the ancient remarks of their ideas, by affirming that deceptions were effected by ſupernatural aid, ſuch as having connivance with familiar ſpirits, witches, fairies, &c. &c. but mr. Rannie will clearly demonſtrate and explain the matter ſo fairly, that his audience will be able to divulge thoſe reports which have ſo univerſally alarmed the world. Mr. Rannie has brought a variety of new performances, never before ſeen in this place, which has excited the curioſity of the moſt enlightened characters in Europe and America. He will perform that wonderful manœuvre of breaking with a hammer, 20 or 30

Gold or Silver Watches

belonging to the company: he pounds them into ſmall pieces, after which, he reſtores to each lady and gentleman their own watch, whole and ſafe. He will alſo perform that ſurpriſing exploit of cutting off the ſkirt of any gentleman's coat, and in five minutes with his noted cement, will cauſe the coat to become the ſame as before. Any gentleman may lay his watch on the room floor, and by the power of his magical attraction, will cauſe the ſame watch to move to any part of the room. Mr. R. will exhibit a marvellous ſurgical operation: he will cut any perſon's FINGER OFF, and without any pain will reſtore it to the hand from whence it came; and if no one in the company will become ſubject to the experiment, Mr RANNIE will actually do it himſelf. He will preſent an empty bottle, which any gentleman may fill up with common water, and by Mr RANNIE's deſire, will cauſe the ſame water to change into excellent wine, which any one may decant, and it will prove itſelf to be of the firſt quality. He will likewiſe perform that comical faculty of ſwallowing a number of real

Knives, Forks and Razors.

In the courſe of the evening's diſplay, he will bring forward a

Philoſophical Fiſh and a Swan,

Which will exhibit in thoſe abilities, by the power of magnetiſm, equal to any in the world. He will do the curious art of beheading a LIVE CHICKEN, and after the head and body are ſeparated by one of the company, he will, to the aſtoniſhment of all the ſpectators, by ſounding his trumpet, cauſe the chicken to become the ſame as before, only with the loſs of a few drops of blood in executing the operation. He will tear hats, gowns or handkerchiefs in pieces, and with very little hesitation, will cauſe them to be reſtored, as if no injury had been done them. Mr. RANNIE will exhibit his powers of

VENTRILOQUISM,

Which he poſſeſſes by nature, and for its ſingularity, has excited the curioſity of many thouſands of eminent characters, in the old and new countries. He has alſo the ability of imitating almoſt every kind of

BIRDS and BEASTS:

The manner which he diſplays this faculty, comes ſo cloſe to reality, that it is almoſt impoſſible for any critic to diſtinguiſh it from the real; and as he is the only perſon poſſeſſed of the above mentioned power in this country, he doubts not, but it will afford a higher degree of entertainment than any thing ſeen here before. In the courſe of the evening's amuſement, he will exhibit a variety of new arts of

A Balancing Maſter.

He will allow any gentleman to diſcharge a piſtol, loaded with powder and a real lead bullet, and Mr. RANNIE will actually catch the ſame bullet on the point of a ſmall ſword: the bullet may be marked previous to being put into the piſtol; the ball in fact, will be ſo hot when on the point of the ſword, that no perſon will be able to hold it in his hand. It is impoſſible to particularize what will be done, being too numerous to be compreſſed within the limits of an advertiſement. The public may reſt aſſured, that he will make it his ſtudy to have every part arranged beyond their expectation. His price of admittance is commonly one dollar in large cities: he will go through the ſame performance in this town for half a dollar. Tickets to be had at the place of performance. Performance to begin at 7 o'clock. No ſegars will be permitted to be ſmoked during the time of exhibition.

Mr. VICTOR ARDAILLON,

Lately arrived in this town,

Offers for ſale, an aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable

JEWELLERY;

which he warrants to be pure gold, and can afford to ſell low.

Mr. V. Ardaillon will be found at Mr. Wilſon's tavern, where he will be ready at all times to attend upon thoſe gentlemen and ladies who may wiſh to purchaſe.

Mr. A. will make but a ſhort ſtay.

Lexington, 28th April, 1805.

Clarke County, March 6th, 1805.

TAKEN UP

BY Mordecai Giſt, living on Pretty Run, *One Bay Mare*, 2 years old this ſpring, a ſnip on her noſe, her hind feet, and off fore one white, 14 1-2 hands high, no brand perceivable, appraiſed to 40 dollars.

A Copy. Teſte,

THO. WARNALL, J.P.C.C.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noiſy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

LEXINGTON, APRIL 30, 1805.

In conſequence of a repreſentation made to the editor, the truth of which he did not in the leaſt queſtion, the marriage of Capt. Samuel Williams to Miſs Aagatha Bryan, was falſely publiſhed in the laſt Gazette as having taken place. As it has been the uniform wiſh of the Editor, to render his paper a vehicle of *Truth*, he is ſorry that it ſhould in a ſingle inſtance have communicated incorrect intelligence. He therefore conceives himſelf bound by his reſpect for the publick, and a delicate regard for the feelings of thoſe whom his publication may have affected, to aſſure them, that nothing but miſrepreſentation could have induced him to violate the plan upon which he has uniformly endeavoured to conduct the Gazette.

By a gentleman from the lower part of this ſtate, intelligence has been received, that a war council, conſiſting of about 500 Indians, has lately been held at the mouth of the Wabaſh river. This convocation is ſaid to conſiſt of deputies from all the North-Weſtern tribes—The object of their meeting is, to deliberate on the ſubject of going to war againſt the Oſage Indians, up the Miſſouri, a nation with whom they have long been at enmity. It was remarked by a gentleman preſent at the convocation, to a chief, that as Mr. Jefferſon was of a pacific temper, and averſe to the effuſion of blood, he would very probably uſe his exertions to prevent hoſtilities—But the Indians appeared to think, that the preſident had no right to interfere in a matter that peculiarly related to their own ſovereignty.

When the gentleman who brought this intelligence, left the Ohio, he had not learned the reſult of their deliberations.

—:o:—

Our Eaſtern papers mention the capture of the French ſhip La Ville de Milan, by the Britiſh ſhip Leander, on board of which was Madame La Pagerie, mother of the French Empreſs Joſephine.

General Wilkinſon, who is appointed governor of Upper Louiſiana, it is ſaid retains his poſt, as commander in chief of the American army, at a ſalary of 500 dollars.

General Chriſtophe is appointed general in chief of the army of Hayti.

The Rev. Mr. Gilbert, of Yorkſhire England, for one hundred guineas, paid to a noble lord upwards of two years ago, receives a guinea per day, during the life of Bonaparte.

A bill to incorporate the Merchants' bank, has paſſed the legiſlature of New-York.

DIED—In Richmond, on the morning of the 28th March General ROBERT LAWSON, a gallant and meritorious officer in the revolutionary war—His remains were interred in the Church yard, with the honors of war, attended by the ſtanding committee of the Virginia State Society of the Cincinnati, the city guards, and many other reſpectable citizens.

CHARLESTON, March 28.

A report was current in town this morning, that the French have taken poſſeſſion of Hamburgh, and garriſoned it with 20,000 troops.—We could not trace the report to its ſource.

Captain Duncan, from Havannah informs, that a heavy gale of wind from the N. commenced on the 15th March, and blew with great violence for three days. It was reported when he ſailed, that the Britiſh 74, Vanguard, was loſt in the gale on the Florida reefs; and the Princeſs Charlotte frigate on Martyr's reef; the crews of both veſſels ſaved. Capt. Duncan ſpoke off the Havanna, a Britiſh ſloop of war, the captain of which, on being informed of this report, obſerved that he had but little doubt of its truth, not having ſeen any thing of the Vanguard, or the frigate, ſince the gale.

It was alſo reported at Havanna, that the Spaniards had taken the ROCK OF GIBRALTAR, by ſtorm.

MARCH 29.

Verbal accounts by the arrival yeſterday from France, ſtate, that the Toulon fleet, conſiſting of eleven ſail of the line and ſix frigates, with 9000 troops on board, had eluded the vigilance of the Britiſh cruiſers, and put to ſea the latter end of January. Its deſtination unknown. It was alſo reported at Nantz, when captain Legare ſailed, Feb. 11, that the Ferrol ſquadron was out.

BALTIMORE, April 10.

By captain Edwards, we learn, that a diviſion of the Haytian army had ſucceeded in taking *Port au Plate*, and the town of *St Yago*, after a moſt dreadful and deſperate reſiſtance from the whites; all of which, men, women and children, *were put to the ſword*. The Haytians loſt one of their generals and about 1800 men.

A letter from Stonington, (Connecticut,) mentions the arrival at that place on Friday afternoon, of a ſch'r. in 15 days from Martinique, which brings accounts of the CAPTURE of ANTIGUA by the French ſquadron.

Reports are in circulation that the town of St. Domingo has been taken by the blacks—and that 70,000 French have landed in Scotland. We have not yet been able to trace them.

[*Baltimorepaper.*]

Elegant Faſhionable & Fancy

GOODS.

Juſt received from Philadelphia and now opening by

LEWIS SANDERS,

Lexington;

A very extenſive Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Carefully ſelected from the beſt houſes in the city, and purchaſed on ſuch terms as will enable him to ſell at very reduced prices for CASH.

Beſides the articles generally imported, he has for Sale,

Wood's beſt ſuperior London Cloths and Caſſimeres of all colors, which are of a quality rarely to be had in this country.

Bennet's genuine Royal Patent Cords and Caſſimeres of different colors.

Ingrain Carpetting, faſhionable colors. One piece ſtair Carpetting.

Hearth Rugs.

India Matting for ſummer Carpets.

Very large and elegantly ornamented gilt column framed Looking Glaſſes.

Superbly elegant cut glaſs Lamps, (with feſtoons and drops) ornamental for chimney pieces.

Large and Elegant Andirons and Shovel and Tongs [burniſhed].

Superfine large and neweſt faſhioned Engliſh ſtraw Bonnets.

Moſt faſhionable colours and neweſt patterns Chintzes.

Netted ſilk Shauls.

Elegant triangular Damaſk do.

6, 7 & 8 quarter damaſk ſilk Shauls.

Laced Cambrick Muſlins, elegant Japan do. Piquet do.

Superfine India Book Muſlin.

French & Italian ſilks, faſhionable colors.

Silk Velvet and ſilk Pluſh of all colors.

Wide white and black Lace.

Rich veils, white and black.

Elegant willow Oſtrich Feathers.

Artificial Flowers and Wreaths.

Gold and Silver Trimmings of every deſcription.

Full dining ſets of Blue China. Do. Tea ſets.

Cut-glaſs decanters, quarts & pints, tumblers, ſalts, wine and jelly Glaſſes, &c. &c.

Plated rim and cut-glaſs Bottles, Caſtors.

Four pair Fuller's ſhears.

Braſs cocks for ſtills of all ſizes.

Saddlers, Carpenters and Cabinet Maker's Tools of the beſt quality.

A general aſſortment of materials for finiſhing buildings.

Paints, Spaniſh and French Indigo by the quantity.

Genuine Coniac Brandy, Jamaica ſpirits, Madeira, old Teneriffe, Sherry & Port Wines.

A few packages of well aſſorted iron mongery put up to ſuit this country, from one of the beſt houſes in Philadelphia in that line, for ſale on very advantageous terms for the purchaſer. tf

FOR SALE,

A Remarkably Likely

NEGRO GIRL,

About eighteen years of age—Enquire of the Printer.

WILLIAM ROSS,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, late cuſtomers and the publick, that he has brought from Philadelphia,

Freſh and Faſhionable

SHOES OF ALL KINDS,

At his ſhop, next door to mr. Keiſer, and nearly oppoſite the market houſe; which he will ſell cheap for Caſh only. (Viz.)

Men's fine & coarſe Shoes,
Boys' fine & coarſe ditto,
Ladies' leather, with wooden heels and ſpring heels,
——— ſtuff, with ſpring heels,
——— Morocco, of all colours, with ſpring heels,
——— kid & Morocco, ſpangled, of all colours,
——— kid, Morocco & leather Slippers,
Children's Morocco & leather Jefferſons, &c. &c.

With a quantity of

Morocco & kid ſkins of all colours,
Wax calf ſkins,
Seal ſkins,
Wax calf ſkin boot legs,
Three quarter ditto,
Suwarrow ditto,
Cordovan ditto,
And Engliſh ben ſoals,

Which he intends to ſell at reduced prices. If the work rips, he will ſew it again gratis.

BY virtue of a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, there will be ſold on the 15th day of May, at public ſale, to the higheſt bidder on a credit until the 24th September next, at the dwelling houſe of the Rev. John Price, in Jeſſamine county, a valuable

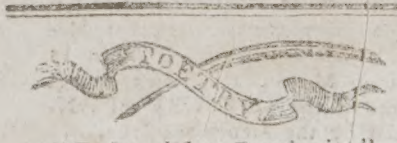
NEGRO WOMAN, & THREE CHILDREN,

the property of James Hawkins, given up by the ſaid Price, as truſtee for the ſaid James Hawkins—or ſo many of them as ſhall be ſufficient to raiſe the ſum of about £118 being the amount of the balance due the heirs of William Young, from the ſaid James Hawkins, under ſaid decree. Bond and approved ſecurity will be required of the purchaſers, by

H. Harriſon,
Wm. Shreve,
Aſa Thompſon,
Edm. Bullock. } Com.

29th April, 1805. ‡2

For more news & advts. ſee Supplement.



"To soar aloft on Fancy's wing."

EPITAPH

ON

A TRAVELLER.

"The evil that men do lives after them,
"The good is oft interred with their bones."

Here
RESTETH THE BODY OF
T***** B*****,
late of MANCHESTER,
who died, on a Journey through Scotland,
May 3, 1793,
Aged 32.
This stone was placed here
by an acquaintance,
who, after examining the Debits and Credits,
of his cash account,
found a small balance in his favour.
His sickness was short—and, being a stranger,
he was not troubled in his last moments
with the sight of weeping friends,
but died
at an inhospitable inn,
with the *consent* of all around him.
He left no mourner here,
save
a favorite Mare; which
[if the account of an hostler may be credited]
neither eat nor drank
during his indisposition.
READER!
little will be said to perpetuate his memory;
the fact is—he died poor:
the whole he left behind
would not buy paper sufficient
to paint half his virtues.
His chief mourner was sold by public roup,
to pay the expenses
of an overgrown landlord
and
an half-starved apothecary.
His bags,
at once contained
his
wardrobe, patterns, and library,
consisting of
two necloths, and a *clean shirt*;
with samples of
fringes, laces, lines, and *tassels*,
whips, webs, and *whalebone*,
also,
the following curious collection of books:
a volume of manuscript poetry,
[the offspring of his own muse,]
Matrimonial Magazines,
Ovid's Art of Love—the Whole Duty of Man,
and
Plato on the Immortality of the Soul.
In a snug pocket lay
an Aberdeen note for five pounds,
and an *unfinished* love letter;
the letter evinced an eager desire
of a speedy marriage;
for though
his *family* face
was an index of an
hardened and an unforgiving temper,
it was at last approved by the object of his
affection,
and, if death had spared him,
though Nature had been unkind,
he might had lived
to have improved an *ill favoured* stock:
The susceptibility of his heart,
gave appearances the lie;
his sympathetic feelings for distress
were eminently displayed
through life;
His attachment to the fair sex
was notorious;
to whom he was so tenderly attentive,
that
the story of a rude embrace,
would have caused the
"Tear of Sensibility"
to trickle from his eye.†
He was ever happy when doing good;
and
his liberty bountefully extended
to the unfortunate part of the sex,
whom
he always relieved to the utmost
of his power;
he was, justly speaking,
a friend to *all*;
an enemy to none but *himself*.
BROTHER TRAVELLER!
stop!
and reflect a moment
on the uncertainty of this life!
five days are not yet passed, since he drank
with glee
The well-known bumpers toast;
he little thought it was
his farewell tribute to every earthly pleasure;
but his last journey being over,
there is now
no riding double stages to make up lost time;
nor *boxing Harry*
to make up his cash account!
who knows
but *Harry* may now be *boxing* him?
the final balance
of the *good* and *evil* actions of his life
is now stricken!
and here he rests in hope,
that it may be found to his *credit*
on the
judgment day,
in the *grand ledger*
of
everlasting happiness.

† He had only one.

F. D. J. Calais,

TOBACCO Manufacturer, in the house adjoining the Jail, wants to purchase immediately, some

TOBACCO,

of the first quality.

Lexington, 22d. April, 1805.

Geo. M. Bibb,

WILL continue to exercise his profession of counsel and attorney at law, in those circuit courts in which he has heretofore practised, and in the court of appeals, and court of the United States, for the Kentucky district.

He Offers for sale the HOUSE & LOT which he now occupies.--

tf Lexington, Nov. 24, 1804.

For Sale,

A Five Acre OUT-LOT, in the town of Lexington, No. 67, well set with blue-grass.

F. L. Turner.

Eagle Tavern.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the publick, that he has lately opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in that large, commodious building, on Main street, lately occupied by the Bank, and nearly opposite the Court house, in the town of Lexington, where he is prepared to accommodate travellers, and others who may be so obliging as to call on him, in the best manner. He is constantly supplied with the most genuine liquors of different kinds; his bedding is extensive, and attended to with care and from the size of his stable, he is in hopes to render it as commodious as any in the state; and as he will always keep on hand a large quantity of hay, oats, and corn, together with a good ostler, he flatters himself, that he will be enabled to accommodate his visitants in every manner that may suit their convenience.

WILLIAM SATTERWHITE.

Lexington, April 20, 1805. tf

A CHEAP BARGAIN,

the May be had in following property:——

THE HOUSE & LOT

Where I now live, with a commodious log dwelling house, 24 and 16 feet, two stories, with a good kithen, meat house, stable and a cabinet shop of 24 and 16, one story; also sixty thousand good bricks, and door and window frames for the same, and one half lot adjoining the publick square—and one other lot, one lot from the square—one or both the last stands for publick business, of any in the place, if they were improved—the situation fine, and fronting the court house door. Also

THREE OUT LOTS,

containing four acres each; one in grass.

For the above valuable property, I will take a part in Negroes and Horses, but will want them paid down, and a credit will be given for the remainder that will induce any person to purchase. For further information, apply to the subscriber in the town of Flemingsburgh, where the property is to be seen.

Wm. Robinson.

April 15, 1805. 5w

NOTICE.

BEFORE Generel *Simon Kenton* left the state of Ohio for the Louisiana country, he vested a power in the subscriber, to dispose of the whole of his property in Kentucky, for the payment of his debts, and discharge of his creditors.——This is therefore to request all those who have any demands against the said Kenton, to come forward as quick as possible, with their demands, that measures may be taken for their adjustment and discharge, in proportion to their several demands, and the funds out of which satisfaction can be made.

John Kenton.

Mason county, K. 9th April, 1805. 6w

Fayette County sct.

THE Legislature of Kentucky having by an act passed at the last session, continued the power of the Commissioners to receive depositions to perpetuate testimony, respecting the destruction of the Clerk's Office of said County by fire ---Notice is hereby given, that the said Commissioners will meet at the Court House in Lexington, on the first Monday in every month hereafter, until the period of their appointed session expires, at the hour of 11 o'clock, for the said purpose.

Test,

D. Todd. D. C'lk.

March 11th, 1805.

MADNESS.

AN effectual remedy on the human body, for that dreadful malady the bite of mad animals—it being the remedy that DR. STOY of Lebanon, of Pennsylvania, has effected so many cures with—A number of person have been cured by DR. STOY and myself, that had violent symtoms of the hydrophobia, from one til two days raging. The cure can be effected as long as the constituent part of the blood is not separated; which will happen sooner or later, according to the state of body, or the effect of the bite. I would advise every person to make application as soon as the person has received the infection. No trust can be expected for the above.

Michael Schaag.

Lexington, March 18th, 1805.

N. B. The various Printers in the Western States are requested to give the above a place a few times their respective papers.

DR. SCHAAG wishes to instruct a Pupil or two, to practice Medicine and Surgery.

All persons indebted to M. SCHAAG for medical services, are requested to settle and discharge their respective balances, as no longer indulgence can be given. It is to be hoped that no compulsive measures will be necessary.

BARRY & BOSWELL.

DR. Joseph Boswell has removed to Paris, in which place and its vicinity, he will practice

MEDICINE & SURGERY,

in partnership with Dr. Barry.—Their shop will be kept in the brick house opposite the court house, formerly occupied by Dr. Warfield.

February 4th, 1805. 3m

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS Just received, a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

together with six tons of well assorted

BAR IRON;

which he will sell whole sale, for approved negotiable notes, at 60, 90, and 120 days.

Will. Morton.

Lexington, March 25, 1805. tf

STONE HOUSE
NEAR THE MARKET.

GEORGE ANDERSON,

INFORMS his friends and the publick, that he has just returned from Philadelphia, where he selected,

An Elegant and very extensive Assortment of

Merchandise,

(which he is now opening) consisting of Groceries, Dry Goods, China and Earthen Ware, Cabinet-makers and Carpenters' Tools

Of all descriptions, and a larger and more general assortment of HARD WARE, than has ever been brought to this place.

A great proportion of his goods having been purchased for Cash at Vendue, he is enabled and determined to dispose of them on as low terms (for Cash) as any other store in this town or in the state.

—VIZ.—

Elegant Ostrich Feathers for Ladie's head dresses,

Superb Silver Ornament Ribbons, with an assortment of other trimmings

Also,

Lutestrings, Senshaws, Persians, Peelings and Sattins.

Elegant 6 4 Cambric and Jaconet Muslins, plain and figured.

Printed Calicoes, Chintzes, Moreens, Durants, Bombazettes, &c.

Silk and other Shawls.

Ladies' extra long silk Gloves & Fans of every size.

6-4 & 7-5 Superfine and other Cloths-

Cassimers,

Double mill'd Drab, Coatings, twilled, napped and plain.

Irish Linens and Muslin Shirting.

Patent Royal Cord.

Velvets, Thicksets, Cordurtoys & Constitution Cords.

Silk Velvets for Collars.

Toilenets & Marseilles quilting.

Striped Duffields and Rose Blankets, Flannels, Baize & Checks.

A good assortment of Damask & Diaper Table Linen.

Cotton and Wool Cards.

Knives & Forks, Tea Kettles, Desk Mounting, assorted Saddlery, some elegant plated Bridle Bits and Bridoons.

Britania and Tentania Tea Pots, Table & Tea Spoons.

Stock Plains, Chissels, Gouges, Augers, Drawing Knives, Vices.

Mill, Pit, Cross Cut, Venering and hand Saws.

Turkey Oil stones —Iron Scieves.

Elegant plated and other Candlesticks

Tea Boards, Casters Looking Glasses,

Mathematical plotting Instruments in cases.

Pocket Pistols.

Elegant Shaving Boxes.

Silk, Cotton & Morocco Suspenders.

A collection of school & other Books, Latin, Greek and English.

Pinkerton's Geography, with a complete Atlas.

Sugar Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Alspice, Cloves

—Ginger, Coperas, Madder, Indigo, Turkey Red Cotton, Brandy, Rum, Red Port Madeira and Sherry Wines.

Also,

Barks, Glauber Salts, and other Medicines.

HEMP & TOBACCO,

Delivered at any of the ware houses on the Kentucky river, will be received in payment for the above goods.

CHEAP GOODS,

TO BE SOLD FOR CASH IN HAND.

SAML. & GEO. TROTTER

HAVE just received from Philadelphia, *and are now opening at their Store, on Main-Street,* Lexington, *an extensive assortment of*

MERCHANDIZE,

Of the latest Importation from Europe & the East & West Indies,

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Groceries, China, Queens' and Tin Wares—all of which were purchased on the lowest terms, and will be sold either by wholesale, or retail for Cash accordingly.

Amongst which are the following articles—

Fine Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Coatings, Flannels,
Bennets' Fancy & Constitution Cords,
Irish Linens,
Chintzes,
Callicoes,
Indianns Musli and Silks,
British plain Jaconett,
Tambor'd, Lappett, Book, & Cambric do.
Dimities,
Straw Bonnets,
Umbrellas,
Scarlet Cloaks,
Turkey Cotton,
Cotton & Wool cards,
A large assortment of Ladies Kid, Morocco, & black leather Shoes,
Childrens' Morocco do

Writing and wrapping Paper, and School Books,
Cut and hammer'd Nails,
Window Glass,
Saddlery,
Anvils,
Vices,
Steel,
Dorsey's Iron, by the ton or smaller quantity,
Imperial, Hyson & Y. Hyson Teas fresh & of the best qual.
Wines,
Coffee & Chocolate,
Loaf Sugar,
Spices & Pepper,
Indigo, of a superior quality,
Queens' Ware, assorted, in crates, &c. &c.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Brandy, Whiskey, and best Tennessee Cotton.

NOTE—All those who are indebted, are particularly requested to make immediate payment.

FULLING MILL.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has lately built a Fulling Mill on Stoner, between Hutchcraft's and Smith's mills, and is now ready to do any kind of fulling his customers may please to favour him with, in the speediest and best manner, and upon very reasonable terms. He will dye any colors that are usually dyed in this country. To accommodate his customers, he will receive cloth at Mount Sterling at the house of Andrew Biggs on the first Monday in every month, and at Paris on the third Monday in every month at the house of Wm. Scott merchant; and will return the cloth dressed at the following court.

John M'Millen.

Dec. 1, 1804. 12m

CHEAP GOODS.

MACCOUN & TILFORD

HAVE just received from PHILADELPHIA, and are now opening at their Store,

London superfine cloths,
Blue ground callicoes & chintzes,
Furniture dimities,
Book & tambored muslins,
Mulmull do.
Lady's extra silk gloves,
Fashionable silk shawls,
Constitution cords & velvets,
Marseilles' waistcoating,
India nankeens,
Irish linens,
Umbrellas & parasols,
Kid, morocco & stuff shoes,
Coffee, tea, sugar, pepper, ginger, alspice, madder, allum, indigo, brimstone, copperas &c.
Port and sherry wines,
Holland gin,
Nails,
Bar iron,
Window glass,
Pennsylvania castings &c. &c.

Which they will sell at their usual low prices, for CASH in hand.

Lexington, March 19th, 1805.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING declined business at this place, begs leave to recommend MR. ELIJAH MARTIN to all those who have been pleased to favor him with their custom, and make no boubt but it will be thankfully acknowledged, and their business punctually executed by him.

John Brown.

Maysville, March 16th, 1805.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just opened

TAVERN

In the town of Maysville, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Jno. Brown: it is at present conveniently calculated for the accommodation of gentlemen and travellers. He is now, and will endeavour to be constantly supplied with a good assortment of liquors: there is good stable room, and will be well supplied with hay, oats &c. He has a large & commodious ware-house, for the reception of goods on storage. In addition to the above, he will keep a ferry, well provided with good and sufficient boats, for the transportation of travellers. He hopes by a steady attention to his business, to merit the patronage of those who may please to favour him with their custom.

Elijah Martin.

Maysville, March 16th, 1805.

NOW OPENING BY

Charles Wilkins,

at the Brick House opposite the Court House, lately occupied by Messrs. Parker and Gray, an Extensive Assortment of

Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Queens' Ware, Groceries, Crowley Steel, & Dorsey's best Iron;

Which will be sold cheap for CASH or HEMP.

Lexington, 3d May, 1804.

*** Four or five *Journeymen Rope-Makers* wanted. None need apply but good workmen.

FOR SALE,

795 Acres of Congress LAND, being first rate bottom as to quality; about 13 miles above the confluence of the Kentucky and Ohio rivers. It has a Mill Seat, on a good stream of water, about a half mile from the Ohio river; and is so situated, that the back water of the said river can never reach it. This is a circumstance scarcely to be found any where along the Ohio. On the Tract, there are three small improvements, two of which bear rent. For terms apply to

7 *JOHN J. DUFOUR.*

COMMISSION & STORAGE.

—:—

THE Subscriber considering that the growing communication with this country down the river, will every year render a port of deposit, with suitable conveniencies absolutely necessary, respectfully informs the mercantile part of the community, and all others, that he has opened WARE HOUSES at Maysville, (*Limestone*) for the storage of all kinds of Goods, Wares, and Merchandize. He will also make sale upon commission, for those who may have any thing to contract in that way; which will be done, together with the charges for storage, upon the most moderate terms. MAJOR BROWN who was formerly engaged in the above line, has now declined; and as it is the intention of the Subscriber to afford every necessary accommodation for the storage of Goods, he expects that his endeavours to be useful, will meet the encouragement of the public.

THOMAS HAUGHEY.

March 28th, 1805.

RAGS

WANTED.

Just Imported and for sale by
LEAVY & GATEWOOD,

In the store formerly occupied by WILLIAM LEAVY, a large, elegant and well chosen assortment of

Merchandize,

Consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard-Ware, Stationary, Queens' China, and Glass Ware—together with a large assortment of Wrought and Cut Nails of different sizes, and Copper for Stills.—All of which having been purchased for Cash, will enable them to give great bargains; they are determined to sell by Wholesale or Retail on as low, if not lower terms than any heretofore imported to this state.

THOSE who are indebted to the subscriber either by bond, note, or book accompt are most earnestly requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given. Such as cannot, it is presumed will come forward and give their obligations. All those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may expect their accompts to be put in the hands of proper officers for collection.

WILLIAM LEAVY.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunhams-Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnevorth.

3332 2-3 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M'Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on that tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town.

Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had.—For further particulars enquire of Andrew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or to the subscriber.)

JOHN JORDAN Jun.

Lexington Kentucky, January 13, 1803.

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend with Commissioners appointed by the County Court of Bourbon, at the house of THOMAS CHAMPS jun. in Bourbon County, on Tuesday the 21st day of May next, and from thence proceed to the begining of a tract of Land, surveyed for James Parbery, assignee of Menoah Singleton, assignee of Jacob Johnson, (containing settlement and pre-emption,) and there to take the depositions of witnesses, concerning the bounding and marking corner, and lines of said survey, and do such other things as may be necessary, and agreeably to law, and to continue from day to day, until the business is finished.

SANDFORD GORHAM.

April 16, 1805. 3w*

A CAUTION.

I hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on a NOTE, executed by me to THOMAS BERRY, for a fifty dollar horse, at cash price, payable the 1st day of March last, which note I have satisfied agreeable to contract, and still said BERRY retains the same, and refuses to give it up.

William W. Bush.

April 9th, 1805. 3w†

I WANT to hire, an experience

COOK,

By the year.

R. BRADLEY.

Feb. 26, 1804.

RECORD BOOKS,
LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS, &c.
May be had on application at this office.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

Tuesday, April 30, 1805.

The celebrated, imported and real bred English turf horse

Royalist,

IS now in high health and spirits, and will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon, under the direction and management of mr. George Sourbray, Jun. in Lexington, at the ſame ſtable he ſtood at laſt ſeaſon—He will be let to mares at the moderate price of thirty dollars the ſeaſon, to be diſcharged at any time before the firſt day of September next by the payment of twenty dollars; forty dollars to inſure a foal to be returned if ſuch ſhould not be the caſe, if the mare remains the property of the perſon who puts her to horſe, with one dollar to the groom for each mare, paid at the ſtable door. Atteſted notes for thirty dollars the ſeaſon and forty for inſurance, to be ſent with the mare, payable the 1ſt day of January next.—Extenſive paſtures under good fence and well watered, is provided, and the greateſt attention will be paid to mares ſent to the houſe, but cannot be accountable for accidents or eſcapes.

ROYALIST is a full blooded racer; he was bred by his royal highneſs the prince of Wales and ſold to Thomas Bullock, eſq. who kept him as a racer until he was purchaſed by mr. Abraham Skinner, who imported him in the ſhip James from England to New-York—He is a beautiful bay, handſomely marked with a ſtar and ſnip, fifteen hands three inches high, well proportioned, a good mover, fine action, free from all blemiſhes, and while in England performed equal to any horſe of his age, as may be ſeen by the racing callendars, which are in the poſſeſſion of mr. Sourbray, free for the peruſal of any gentleman. He has ſtood ſeveral ſeaſons in America, and his colts are at leaſt equal to any horſe's, and are allowed by competent judges to bid fair to make excellent racers. A number of them will be ſeen at his ſtand during the ſeaſon.

PERFORMANCES.

IN 1793, at three years old, the firſt time he ſtarted, he won 400 guineas at New-Market, beating Lord Groſvenor's cheſnut Filly, by Pot8o's, out of Mariane, and the Duke of Bedford's colt by High-Flyer out of Conegonde. He ſtarted for the Craven ſtakes, and beat Dare-Devil, Agamemnon, Coriander, (who beat Mr. Hoomes's celebrated horſe Dragon,) Seagul, Golden Rod, Fort William and ſix others. The next time he ſtarted, he won a ſubſcription plate for fifty pounds each, beating Patriot, Cymbeline, Brimſtone, Robin Gray, and ſeven others—He alſo beat the Duke of Bedford's colt by High-Flyer, and the Duke of Norfolk's gray Filly by Dungannon, a ſweep-ſtakes of 200 guineas each, at four years old—he beat lord Egremont's aged horſe Sea-Gull, a match for two hundred guineas acroſs the flat at New-Market, in 1795—He beat Don Quixotte, Galico, the duke of Bedford's Cub, and mr. Durand's Filley, by Saltram, for the Craven ſtakes, and walked over the courſe at New-Market for 1200 guineas, and no horſe dare ſtart againſt him. He alſo beat ſeveral others of the moſt capital horſes in England, too tedious to enumerate, but may be ſeen by the racing calender.

PEDIGREE.

This is to certify, that the bay horſe ROYALIST, I have ſold to Mr. Abraham Skinner—he was got Saltram, ſon of Eclipſe: his dam by Herod: his grand dam by Marſk; great grand dam by Blank; great great grand dam by Driver; great great great grand dam by Smiling Tom; great great great great grand dam by Oyſterfoot; great great great great great grand dam by Commoner; great great great great great great grand dam the duke of Somerſet's Copper Mare.

This is a true Pedigree,
(Signed)
Thomas Bullock.

London, March 31, 1796.

I do certify, that I am informed, that Royaliſt has ſtood as a covering horſe in New-Jerſey in the neighbourhood of my brother's, who has written to me, that he was conſidered as the fineſt horſe, and beſt foal-getter in that country. I have ſeen ſeveral gentlemen of integrity, who ſpoke very high of him—I alſo certify, that in the neighbourhood that Royaliſt has ſtood, they are in the habit of breeding from the firſt Engliſh turf horſes.

Benjamin Stout.

April 9th, 1804.

I do certify, that laſt ſeaſon, I was in the neighbourhood that Royaliſt has ſtood in for ſeveral ſeaſons, and ſaw ſome of his colts, which were finer than any others which the ſame mares had brought from other imported horſes, alſo that I was informed by my father-in-law (who is in the habit of breeding from the fineſt horſes,) that Royaliſt is the beſt foal-getter he has ever tried, and made the greateſt ſeaſon of any horſe in that country laſt ſeaſon.

John Harris.

Woodford cty. Mar. 26, 1804.

The Famous and Complete Horse

Stirling,

Never beaten but once, and then by accident;

WAS imported from London by JOHN HOOMES Eſq. of the Bowling Green, and extraordinary to relate, he won a King's plate at four years old, and another at five. He was conſidered while running, by Mr. Weatherby, the Author of the racing calendar, and Clerk of the courſe at New-Market, (as will appear by a letter from that Gentleman,) to be, if not the firſt, undoubtedly the ſecond horſe in England. The celebrated horſe Hambletonian, (ſuppoſed by ſome to be his ſuperior, and the firſt horſe then on the Britiſh turf,) paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas, on a match over the Beacon courſe, (four miles, one furlong and one hundred & thirty-eight yards,) for 1000 guineas; Stirling was among the beſt racers that ever appeared in England; having won eleven races out of twelve, and when beaten, was undoubtedly the beſt horſe that ſtarted, as he ran conſiderably off the courſe, and even then came in third.

STIRLING is a moſt beautiful bay horſe, and deſcended from the beſt ſtock in England, as will appear from his pedigree below: he is upwards of fifteen hands & a half, high, in very high form, extremely gay, with great ſtrength & activity, & is a moſt capital ſtallion. Perhaps it may not be amiſs to obſerve, that Stirling's racing was generally four miles, and with the beſt horſes then on the turf: and in order to prove him a horſe of great ſpeed, I beg leave to refer the Gentlemen of the turf, to the 6th volume of the Sporting Magazine, page 302 and 303, where ſpeaking of the velocity of the Barb horſes, and comparing them with the Engliſh horſes, the following extract follows in page 303: "It is accordingly ſaid, that the famous running horſe Stirling, ſometimes ran the firſt mile (of the New-Market courſe) in one minute which is at the rate of 82 feet & a half in a ſecond. an inconceivable ſwiftneſs, even ſuppoſing it a little exaggerated, as is probable it was: but for further ſatisfaction, we find it confirmed by Dr. Maty. If ſuch a velocity had continued ſome ſeconds, it might have been fairly pronounced, that the horſe went ſwifter than the wind, it being very ſeldom that the moſt violent wind makes ſuch way: the greateſt known velocity of a ſhip at ſea, is ſix marine leagues in an hour, and ſuppoſing the ſhip to take the third of the velocity of the wind which impreſſed it, the ſpeed of that wind would not amount to 80 feet in one ſecond.—The ſubſcriber does not pretend to ſay but the above account may be exaggerated, yet from a fair conſtruction of the extract taken from the Sporting Magazine, he concludes that Stirling was ſelected as the fleeteſt horſe in England, to compare his ſpeed with that of the Barb horſes.

IN 1794, Stirling then three years old, won a match of 100 guineas each, at Aſcot, beating Mr. Croſbey's Victor, (this was the firſt time he ſtarted.) He afterwards won at Egham, the Magna Charta ſtakes of 20 guineas each, fifteen ſubſcribers, beating with eaſe Mr. Durand's Play-or-Pay, and three others. In 1795, when the property of E. H. Delme Eſq. he won a 50l. plate at New-Market, Duke's courſe, four miles, beating Lord Strathmore's Horatia, Lord Groſvenor's Lilliput, and Mr. Girdler's Biſhop Blaze.—He won the Jockey Club plate for four years old, (Round Courſe,) four miles, beating the Duke of Graſton's Minion, Lord Clermont's Repeater, and Lord Groſvenor's Capſicum. He received forfeit of 75 guineas from Mr. Rutten's filly at Epſom, and won the King's plate at Ipſwich. In 1796, he won at New-Market the ſecond claſs of the Oatland ſtakes, beating Mr. Wilſon's Cauſtic, Lord Groſvenor's bay colt by Potſos out of String, Mr. Botts's Totteridge, the Duke of Bedford's Braſs, Lord Egremont's Fractious, & Lord Darlington' Albourne. He afterwards ran with the winners of the other two claſſes, for the main of the Oatlands, which he alſo won, beating Lord Tichfield's Viret, and Lord Groſvenor's Lilliput. The ſame year he won the King's plate at Burford, beating Mr. Botts's Totteridge. In 1797, Stirling beat Lord Sackville's Kitear, a match at New-Market, for 300 guineas each: received forfeit from Sir Henry Vane Tempeſt's Hambletonian, in a match over the Beacon courſe for 1000 guineas, half forfeit; won a ſweepſtakes of 100 guineas each, (7 ſubſcribers,) beating Lord Darlington's St. George, and others, Duke's courſe, (4 miles.) He was lamed before his next engagement, and has not ſtarted ſince.

The above horſe will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon (which will commence the 20th inſt. and end on the 1ſt day of Auguſt following,) at Lexington, and cover mares at thirty dollars the ſeaſon, (which may be diſcharged with twenty dollars paid within the ſeaſon) with one dollar to the Groom for each mare when put. To inſure a mare with foal, fifty dollars, to be returned if ſuch ſhould not be the caſe, if the mare remains the property of the perſon who owned her when put to the horſe; atteſted notes for thirty dollars the ſeaſon, or fifty for an inſurance, to be ſent with the mares, payable on or before the 15th day of October next.

Good and convenient paſturage is provided for mares coming from a diſtance gratis. They will be grain fed if required, at a moderate price. Great care and attention will be given to prevent accidents and eſcapes, but no liability.

Wm. T. Banton.

Lex. March 7th, 1805.

I hereby certify, that Stirling was bred by me, and was got by Volunteer, (one of the beſt ſons of Eclipſe) his dam Harriet by Highflyer, his grand dam by Young Cade; his great grand dam Childerkin by Second, out of the dam of Old Snap ſhe was got by Fox, her dam Gipſey by Bay Bolton, grand dam by the Duke of New-Caſtle's Turk, Byerly Turk, Tafolet, Barb, Place's white Turk, out of a natural Barb mare.

Thomas Stirling.

To cover at Danville the enſuing ſeaſon,

The celebrated English Stallion,

Spread Eagle.

HE was bred by Sir Frank Standiſh, Bart. was got by Volunteer, his dam by Highflyer, grand dam by Engineer, out of the dam of Bay Malton and Treaſurer: ſhe was got by Cade, out of Laſs of the Mill, by Old Traveller—Young Greyhound—Partner—Woodcock—Croft's Bay Barb—Makeleſs—Brimmer—Son of Dodſworth—Burton Barb Mare.

SPREAD EAGLE in the New-Market Craven Meeting, 1795, being the firſt time he ſtarted, won a ſweepſtakes of 100gs each, h. ft. acroſs the flat, (ſeven ſubſcribers,) beating Mr. Dawſon's Diamond, & two others. In the following Meeting, he won the ſecond claſs of the Prince's ſtakes of 100gs each, beating Lord Egremont's brother to Calomel, and three others. At Epſom Spring Meeting, ſame year, he won the Derby ſtakes of 50gs each, h. ft. (forty-five ſubſcribers,) beating with the greateſt eaſe Cauſtic, Pelter, Diamond, Viret, &c. &c. after which he was taken very ill with the diſtemper, and never recovered his form of racing, which 'til then, was allowed to be moſt capital.

IN 1796, he won a ſweepſtakes of 100gs each, at York, (eight ſubſcribers,) and was ſecond for the great ſubſcription there, beating Sober Robin.

IN 1798, at New-Market, he came ſecond for the Craven ſtakes, when twelve ſtarted, beating Druid, Gas, Bennington, &c. &c. and won the King's plate of 100gs, carrying 12ſt. the Round Courſe, beating Bennington, and Lord G. H. Cavendiſh's bay horſe by Jupiter.

SPREAD EAGLE and Stirling are brothers from ſire, and out of ſiſters; he is of ſuperior ſize—bone, blood and beauty, inferior to none; he is a beautiful bay, nearly ſixteen hands high; well proved as a race horſe; running four mile heats with twelve ſtone on his back, as appears from the racing calender in New-Market, London, from the years 1795, to 1798; after which he is there noted, ſent to America, to Col. JOHN HOOMES in Virginia, at the Bowling Green, where he (the laſt ſeaſon that he made there,) covered two hundred and thirty-four mares, in preference to any other imported horſe in that State.

SPREAD EAGLE

WILL ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon, which will commence the 20th of March, and end on the firſt of Auguſt following, at Mr. Jeremiah Clement's ſeat, in Danville, and will be let to mares at thirty dollars the ſeaſon; but may be diſcharged when the mare is put, by the payment of twenty dollars, or at any time before the firſt of Auguſt; and fifteen dollars the ſingle leap, to be paid as ſoon as the mare is put; and if ſhe ſhould not ſtand to the firſt leap, pay ten dollars more, and be privileged to the ſeaſon; or forty dollars to inſure a mare to be with foal, to be returned if ſuch ſhould not be the caſe, if the mare remains the property of the perſon who owned her when put to the horſe—with one dollar to the Groom for each mare, to be paid when put to the horſe. Atteſted notes for thirty dollars the ſeaſon, and forty for the inſurance, to be ſent with the mares, payable on or before the 20th of December, 1805.

I will furniſh good paſture for mares that come a diſtance gratis, and in addition to the paſture, I have fifteen acres of as good wheat, as is in the State, adjoining the paſture, which I have provided for mares that are left with the horſe—The horſe and mares will be under the direction of Mr. E. BAKER, who will give particular attention to the mares left in his care—they may be grain fed, if required by the proprietor, and at his expence, at a moderate price; but not reſponſible in caſe of eſcapes or accidents.

WM. T. BANTON.

March 18th, 1805. 8

HARRISON County, ſct.

TAKEN up by Francis Gray, living on Gray's run; one

BLACK HORSE COLT,

with a blaze face and off foot white, one year old paſt; appraiſed to 20 dollars.—

LIKEWISE,

One STRAWBERRY ROAN MARE COLT,

ſuppoſed to be two years old; appraiſed to 30 dollars.

Saml. M'Millin, J. P.

December 17th, 1804.

Lamp-Lignter,

WILL ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon, which will commence the tenth day of March, and end the tenth day of July next, at my farm, on David's fork of Elkhorn, in Fayette county, and may cover mares at the low price of Ten Dollars the ſeaſon for each mare; but may be diſcharged by the payment of Eight Dollars, if paid within the ſeaſon: Twenty Dollars to inſure a mare with foal, to be returned if ſuch ſhould not be the caſe, if the mare remains the property of the perſon who put her to the horſe; Five Dollars the ſingle leup, paid down when the mare is covered; and in every inſtance eighteen pence to the groom.

LAMP-LIGHTER's figure is generally given up by a number of as good judges as any in this ſtate, to be equal with any horſe in it, if not ſuperior, and his blood equal to any horſe on the continent. It is all moſt needleſs for me to ſay any thing about his colts, as they can, with every kind of propriety, anſwer for themſelves; it being univerſally given up, that he is equal to any foal getter in the ſtate, if not ſuperior—There are a number of his colts to be ſeen in this County and Woodford—There are a number of colts amongſt the Lamp-Lighter colts, that was got by three different imported horſes, that covered at more than double what the Lamp-Lighter covered at, und it is given up in a general way, that the Lamp-Lighter colts are equal to any of them if not ſuperior—and it is well known, that the beſt mares went to thoſe high-going horſes. If a horſe has the name, or only the word imported, it has been the caſe, or thought, that no further inquiry or queſtions were neceſſary; but it is a moſt undeniable truth, that there are as fine full bred horſes that were bred in America, or even in the ſtate of Kentucky, as any that can be brought from England; for if a horſe is of good blood and fully thorough bred, what can be aſked for more?

LAMP-LIGHTER is a horſe completely calculated to get the moſt elegant ſaddle horſes, as he moves well and has every part of activity.

LAMP-LIGHTER is eight years old, a good bay, fully fifteen hands three inches high; Lamp-lighter was got by the old Union, old Union was got by Shakeſpear, his dam by Nonpareil, his grand dam by the imported horſe Travelier, his great grand dam was Pocahuntas; ſhe was imported by the Honorable William Byrd eſq. deceaſed, of the Arabian. Lamp-lighter's dam was the noted thorough bred running mare Bright Eyes, bred by Col. Fitzhue of Virginia, and well known to be as thorough a bred mare, as any in England—At ſix years old ſhe was ſold for ſeventy five thouſand weight of neat tobacco, and caſk, which was a higher price than any mare was ever known to ſell for in that ſtate. Good paſturage gratis, to all mares ſent above the diſtance of twelve miles. All mares ſent ſhall be ſtrictly attended to, but cannot be liable for accidents or eſcapes.

JOHN ROGERS.

February 25, 1805.

The full blooded horſe,

Young Baronet,

WILL ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at Walter Carr's, on Hickman, Fayette county, eight miles from Lexington, on the Tates-creek road, and will be let to mares at fourteen dollars the ſeaſon, which may be diſcharge by paying ten dollars caſh, any time in the ſeaſon; ſeven dollars the ſingle leap, paid at the ſtable door; twenty dollars to inſure a mare with foal, to be paid in hand, the money to be refunded in caſe the mare is not with foal, provided ſhe remains the property of the perſon who puts her. The ſeaſon commencing the 10th of March, ending the 20th July. Good paſture and attendance to mares coming a diſtance but will not be liable for accidents or eſcapes.

N. B. All thoſe perſons putting mares to the horſe and not proving with foal, ſhall have the next ſeaſon gratis, provided the horſe remains the property of the ſame perſon.

BARONET

IS a thorough bred horſe, full fifteen hands three inches high, of a dark bay colour, ſix years old this ſpring, was got by the old imported Baronet, who was equal if not ſuperior to any horſe ever imported; old Baronet was bred by Sir John Webb, Bart. and got by Vertumnus, ſon of Eclipſe, his dam called Penultima, by Snap, grand dam by Cade, great grand dam by Crab, great great grand dam by Flying Childers, out of a Confederate Filley—ſhe was got by Grey Grantham, her dam by the Duke of Rutland's Black Barb, out of Bright's Roan—Young Baronet's dam was got by the imported Othello, grand dam by the imported Figure, great grand dam by the imported Wild-Dair—her dam together with Wild-Dair was imported by Gov. Delancy—Wild-Dair became ſo famous, that he was returned to England.

Performance.

Old Baronet at three years old, won the Catterick ſweep-ſtakes of 90 guineas, beating Tendam, Pay-maſter, Kinlock, and ſeveral others.—The next time he ſtarted, won a £50 plate—The following year beat Windleſtone a match for 500 guineas, or (2330 dolls.) and won a £50 plate at New-Malton beating Tamerlane, Seducer, Aſtriſh, Hutchiſon and Revis, after which he was ſold to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.—Baronet when five years old, won the great Oatland ſtakes of 4100 guineas, (or 19,133 dolls.) when 19 horſes ſtarted, amongſt which were Expreſs, Eſcape, Precipitate, Buzzard, Chanticleer, &c.

Walter Carr.

Speculator,

WILL ſtand this ſeaſon, which has commenced, and will end the 10th Auguſt next, at my farm in Clarke county, on the road leading from Lexington to Winchester, and may cover mares at twenty-four dollars the ſeaſon, which may be diſcharged by twenty dollars, if paid by the 10th Auguſt next; forty dollars to inſure a mare with foal, to be returned if ſuch ſhould not be the caſe, if the mare remains the property of the perſon who put her to the horſe, ten dollars the ſingle leap, to be paid before the horſe covers the mare, and one dollar; to the groom, in every inſtance; and ſhould, ſuch mares not ſtand, they may go by the ſeaſon. Any perſon putting ſeven mares, may have one gratis. Mares from a diſtance ſhall have good paſturage and well fed with corn, and ſalted three weeks gratis. The greateſt attention ſhall be paid, but not anſwerable for accident.

It is uſeleſs to inſert Speculators Pedigree and performance, as they are well known, and may be ſeen at the ſubſcriber's houſe.

HUBBARD TAYLOR.

Clarke county, March 3, 1805. tf

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Montgomery Circuit Court, April Term, 1805.

Chriſtopher Irvin *Complainant*,

AGAINST

Ralph Morgan, & Thomas Swearingen, heir and ex'or. of Thomas Swearingen, dec.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Thomas Swearingen, not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, On the motion of the complainant by his Counſel, it is ordered, that he do appear here on the third day of our next July Term, and anſwer the complainant's bill, or that the ſame will be taken for confeſſed; and that a copy of this order be publiſhed in ſome authoriſed paper of Kentucky, according to law.

A Copy. Teſt, 2m*

Micajah Harriſon, C. M. C. C.

JOHN A. CAPE,

HAS removed his reſidence from Adair county, to Lexington; at which place, and at the neighbouring courts, he purpoſes practiſing as

Counſel & Attorney at Law.

tf Lexington, April 1, 1805.

PARIS, Feb. 4.

CONSERVATIVE SENATE.

The Senate aſſembled this day in grand coſtume, under the preſidency of his ſerene highneſs the arch-chancelior.

His excellency M. Talleyrand, miniſter of foreign relations, was introduced, and preſented the following report.

M. Talleyrand.—The national ſolemnity of the coronation, that noble and neceſſary complétion of our ſocial inſtitutions, attached to it ſentiments too profound and too univerſal not to occupy the whole attention of all claſſes of the ſtate; at the near approach of this great internal event, which has juſt aſſured for ever the deſtinies of France, in conſecrating by the voice of men and heaven all that we had acquired of glory, of greatneſs, and of independence, the intereſt of all other events was generally, as if by one common impreſſion, felt to diminiſh and grow feeble; even the thought of war ſeemed to vaniſh from the boſom of a nation who owes ſo much to its victories.

All is accompliſhed—the empire is founded—and in re-aſſuming the cares of the exterior, and recalling genius to the intereſts of war, the firſt ſentiment of the Emperor has been to elevate himſelf above all the paſſions, and to juſtify the great deſtiny for which providence reſerves him, by ſhewing himſelf inacceſſible to hatred, to ambition, and revenge.

If there exiſt men who have conceived the project of combating us with the weapons of crime; who have, as lies in their power, realiſed that cruel thought, who have hired aſſaſſins; and who even at this moment, ſubſidize our enemies, it is over theſe very paſſions that the Emperor has wiſhed to triumph. The more natural and common it is to men to be irritated by perſonal attacks, and to ſhew ſentiments of reſentment, ſo much the more he has felt that it was the part of a great ſoul to riſe ſuperior to them.

This determination prevails in every inſtance, but it is far removed from the ordinary rules; and in ſo ſingular a caſe, I muſt forget for a moment, the principles of courteſy which at any other time would forbid me from offending by encomiums on the ſovereign to whom I have the honor of being miniſter. Here, I explain the ſteps of a generoſity which ſuppoſes a forgetfulneſs of the common laws of prudence, without juſtifying them; and without intending it, my juſtifications are eulogiums.

The emperor has made the firſt advances towards a government which has the guilt of being the aggreſſor; which has manifeſted, without motive and without reſerve, towards him and towards us, ſentiments of an inveterate hatred. To comprehend well this moderation, it will be neceſſary to retrace the events which are paſſed, and to follow the march of our auguſt ſovereign to the extent of his noble career. Men who have ſtudied his character, have they not acknowledged by the boldneſs of his conceptions, and the vigorous and conſtant execution of all his enterprizes, a calmneſs of mind and prudence by which they were tempered, a reſerve which prevented all abuſe, an effervescence, in ſhort, of juſtice and of humanity, which tended inceſſantly to moderate the effects, and cut ſhort the term of neceſſary violence?

Thus, after a train of advantages obtained upon the borders of the Drave, far from abandoning himſelf to hopes which the moſt liberal fortune ſeemed to hold out for his intoxication, he calculated that it would be more uſeful to France and her enemies to underſtand each other. He combated the great allurements of glory with the ſtill greater intereſts of humanity. He heard the cries of the victims who were ſpeedily to be immolated during the laſt ſtruggles of an implacable war, and he made overtures of peace.

From this time, with that view of futurity which outruns events, and diſtinguiſhes them from the cauſes by which they are produced, he had ſeen all the blood which was to flow on the field of Marengo, on that of Hohenlinden; and, regardleſs of the preſages which promiſed to France and to her brave armies new laurels and new conqueſts, he liſtened to the dictates of wiſdom and humanity which legalizes glory, but commands ſacrifices.

The ſame principle inſpired him, the ſame magnanimity, which, being called to take the reins of government, he united the title of Firſt Conſul to the fame of his generalſhip, and the powers of his firſt magiſtrate to the immence influence of the glory he had acquired. Every where he addreſſed the words of peace, and he ſucceeded in making himſelf heard.—The continent pacified, there remains yet an enemy to France. On the fifth Ventoſe, year 8, he propoſed peace to the king of England.

The generous conquerror, of the year 5, the Firſt Counſel, pacificator of the year 8, were again to be found with the ſame magnanimous moderation in the auguſt ſovereign to whom heaven has entruſted our deſtines. The degrees of power, the diverſity of ſituations, change none of thoſe eminent qualities, which might juſtly be termed virtues of character; and the Emperor owed it to himſelf to propoſe peace the third time, to prove that it was not in vain he had uſed on a ſolemn occaſion theſe ever-memorable expreſſions: "Soldier and Firſt conſul, I have had but one thought, as Emperor, I have no other."

In theſe two years, war is declared, and could not yet be begun. All have been preparations and projects: but the moment being come when their execution were to bring on real events, and give birth to the moſt terrible hazards, the Emperor has thought it was in the principles of that politic religion, which no doubt draws down upon the thoughts and the efforts of juſt and generous princes the aſſiſtance of heaven, to do every thing in their power to prevent great calamities by making peace.

I am ordered to communicate to you the letter, which in that view of moderation and humanity, his Majeſty the Emperor has judged it proper to write to his majeſty the King of England.

Letter from the Emperor, to the King of England.

SIR, MY BROTHER,

CALLED to the throne of France by Providence, by the ſuffrages of the Senate, the people and the army, my firſt ſentiment is the wiſh of peace. France and England are wearing out their proſperity; they may contend for ages. But their governments, do they fulfil the moſt ſacred of their duties? and ſo much blood ſhed unneceſſarily, and without any proſpect of an end, does it not accuſe them in their own conſcience? I attach no diſhonor upon making the firſt ſtep. I have ſufficiently, I think, proved to the world, that I fear not any of the chances of war; it offers nothing of which I ought to be afraid. Peace is the wiſh of my heart, but war has never been adverſe to my glory. I conjure your Majeſty not to refuſe to yourſelf the happineſs of giving peace to the world; let not this ſweet ſatisfaction be left to your children. For in ſhort, there never exiſted a fairer opportunity, or a more favorable moment to put an end to all the paſſions, and to liſten only to the ſentiment of humanity and of reaſon. This moment, once loſt, what term of duration can be aſſigned to a war, which all my efforts ſhall have been unable to bring to a cloſe? Your Majeſty has gained more in territory and in riches during the laſt ten years, than the whole extent of Europe; your nation is at the higheſt point of proſperity. What is ſhe to expect from war? to coaleſce ſome of the powers of the continent? The continent will remain tranquil. A coalition would only increaſe the preponderance and continental grandeur of France. To renew the troubles in the interior? The times are no longer the ſame. To deſtroy our finances? Finances founded upon a good agriculture can never be deſtroyed. To deprive France of her colonies? The colonies with France are only a ſecondary object, and does not your Majeſty poſſeſs already more than you can maintain? If your Majeſty will think ſeriouſly, you will perceive that the war is without an object, and without any preſumable reſult. Alas! what a melancholy proſpect, to make men fight for the ſake of fighting.

The world is large enough for our two nations to live in, and Reaſon is ſufficiently powerful to find out the means of reconcilement, if a ſuitable diſpoſition to be reconciled exiſts on both ſides. I have meanwhile fulfilled a duty holy and precious to my heart. May your Majeſty believe in the ſincerity of the ſentiments I have juſt expreſſed to you, and in my deſire of giving you proofs of it.

Paris, 12th Niveoſe, year 13. (Jan. 2, 1805.)

Signed,

NEOPOLEAN.

Scott County, ſct.

TAKEN up by James Lemon, living one and a half miles from Georgetown on the road to Cincinnati, A BAY MARE, about ſix years old, thirteen hands three and a half inches high, no brand perceivable, appraiſed to thirty five dollars.

A Copy. Teſte

Samuel Shepherd, J. P. S. C.